THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 36. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

QUEEN'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

NAPOLEON ASKS PRUSSIA FOR TERRITORY.

He Asks Prussia to Extend His Frontier.

He Demands the Left Bank of the Rhine.

The Restoration of the French Boundary of 1814.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The Crown Prince Appeals in Behalf of Invalid Soldiers.

Armistice Between Austria and Italy

VENETIA TO BE GIVEN BACK TO ITALY.

The Italian Troops Withdrawn from the Tyrol

The Turkish Army Withdrawing from the Danube.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The session of Parliament has closed. The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution returns thanks to the Government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raid into Canada. The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic cable. The rest of the address relates to home questions.

LATEST ADVICES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, August 11.—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy.

FRANCE.

The Demand on Prussia—Steps Taken by the French Cabinet—Notes to the Prussian Government—Demand for the Boundary of 1814.

LONDON, August 9.—Authentic information from private sources here confirm the following just received:—

THE FIRST OFFICIAL NOTE.

PARIS, August 9.—The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government, pointing out that the great changes in the political organization of Germany render it necessary that the French frontier should be rectified by an accession of territory to France.

THE SECOND OFFICIAL NOTE.

The French Cabinet made yesterday a further communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, demanding the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814.

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

No answer has yet been given by Prussia to the French demand for an extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine.

Napoleon Preparing to Enforce His Claim by Arms—The War Probably Not Ended.

The military and naval preparations of France point to a hostile intention on the part of Napoleon, if his demands for the extension of the frontier of France to the Rhine are not peacefully complied with. The war in Europe is probably not ended.

The Empress of Mexico Comes to the French Court to Ask Aid for Maximilian.

LONDON, August 11.—The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks aid from the French Government to the cause of Maximilian.

PRUSSIA.

The Government Advised to Leave Untouched the Local Institutions of Countries to be Incorporated with Prussia.

BERLIN, August 9.—The semi-official journal to-day has an article in favor of leaving intact, as far as is convenient to the general interests of Prussia, the vital institutions peculiar to each country to be incorporated with Prussia, and especially the system of the administration of justice, the provincial representation, and the constitution and administration of their communes.

The Crown Prince has issued an appeal urging the establishment of a national institution for invalid soldiers. It is with the consent of the King that the Prince takes an interest in this undertaking.

Baron Pfordten and Count Bray have arrived from Munich, and the Prince of Hesse has also arrived from Carlsruhe.

The Prince and Princess of Hesse on the way to Berlin, but Return.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Hesse, while on their way to Berlin, received a communication at Magdeburg, in consequence of which they discontinued their journey.

ITALY.

The Armistice Between Austria and Italy to Expire on the 11th of August.

FLORENCE, August 9.—The suspension of hostilities between Italy and Austria, it is expected, will expire on the 11th instant at 4 P. M.

Venetia Ceded to Italy—Particulars of the New Agreement.

LONDON, August 11.—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy, upon the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Italian Troops Withdrawn from the Tyrol—They Take the Line of the Agliamento.

The Italian troops have been withdrawn from the Tyrol across the Agliamento, because Cialdini declares that the latter is a more defensible position, while others say it is the line of demarcation marked by Austria before consenting to the armistice.

Though the Italian troops in Venetia are being concentrated in their defenses, hopes are entertained that the difficulties will soon be arranged.

A perfect understanding exists between Italy and France with reference to the cession of Venetia.

TURKEY.

Withdrawal of the Army of Observation on the Danube.

BUCHAREST, August 7.—The Turkish Army of Observation on the Danube is being gradually removed. Many of the Roumanian soldiers are being disbanded.

It is believed that Turkey has recognized Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of the Principalities.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Visits the American Squadron.

CRONSTADT, August 10, P. M.—A cordial and magnificent reception has been given to the United States squadron by the Russian fleet.

The Emperor Alexander visited the flagship *Augusta*, and was on the *Miantonomoh* yesterday. All due honors were paid to him, and he was saluted by the fifteen-inch guns of the monitor. All the vessels were fully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Fox, with the American officers Murray, Beaumont, and Van Buren, accompanied the Emperor in the imperial yacht on his return and dined with him.

The Czar's toast to Mr. Fox after dinner was, "I drink to the prosperity of your country, and hope that the present fraternal feeling may continue for ever between Russia and the United States."

The banquet by the Russians to the officers was a most enthusiastic affair.

The American visitors were entertained at a grand dinner by the city officials to-day, and leave for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10. An imperial decree has been published directing the immediate issue of $35,000,000, forming the second portion of the reserve bonds of the general debt, to pay the interest on the foreign loans and avoid a new loan.

Another decree has been published directing that the Russian language, not the Polish, shall be used hereafter in addressing the central authority.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 52,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛d. per lb. on the week. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¾d. Sales to-day, 8000 bales.

Consols closed at 87⅞ for money. United States Five-twenties were quoted, at the close of business to-day, at 68⅞. Illinois Central shares were quoted at 75¼. Erie closed at 40½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11, P M.—The cotton market was steady to-day, with sales of 10,000 bales middling uplands at 13¼d.

LONDON, Aug. 11, P. M.—Consols were quoted at the close of business to-day at 87¾ for money. United States Five-twenty bonds were quoted at the close at 68¾. Illinois Central Railroad, 75½; Erie Railroad, 40½.

Completion of the St. Lawrence Cable.

ASPY BAY, N. S., Aug. 12, 6·30 P. M.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence was again picked up at 9 A. M. to-day, the weather being fine. The splice was made by Mr. Charlton, and the steamer headed for shore. The cable will be landed at 8 this evening, when communication via the Atlantic cable will be almost instantaneous between the United States and Europe.

ASPY BAY, 9 P. M., Aug. 12.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in complete working order.

A Convert's Reconversion.

A SON OF MRS. HEMANS RENONVERTED TO PROTESTANTISM.

The conversion to Catholicism of Mr. Charles Hemans, son of the poetess, was announced many years ago. The Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian* states that Mr. Hemans has recently returned to the English Church, and adds:—"When he first went over to Rome Mr. Hemans exhibited all the fervent zeal of a new convert. He spent at least ten years in Rome, during which he published, a few years ago, 'Catholic Italy and her Sanctuaries.' He began a careful investigation of the monuments of Rome, beginning with those of the classical and Pagan period, and then proceeding to the catacombs and early Christian monuments. He entered on the latter field of study with the fullest persuasion that what he found there would only strengthen and deepen his already strong and fervent attachment to the Roman system. The result of patient, long-continued, and earnest investigation has in a striking manner led him to the directly opposite conclusion. Mr. Hemans is, I believe, at present engaged on a work in which he will fully set forth the conclusions he has arrived at, and his grounds for them. Meanwhile, I am permitted to offer you for publication a letter addressed by him to a friend on the subject, in which he states briefly the motives which have actuated his conduct. The contents can, I think, scarcely be otherwise than interesting to English churchmen. They are as follows:—

"'Rev. and Dear Sir:—In reference to the step I have lately taken in leaving the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, it has seemed to me that, as in regard to such solemn questions the experiences of every mind may be worthy of attention, a simple statement of my motives may not be uninteresting. Having been induced, during the many years spent by me at Rome, to examine into the evidences of Christian antiquity in the range of catacomb monuments, and having approached that study with a strong sense of the value of these primitive records as the incorrupt and pure expression of the mind of the ancient Church, I have been finally led to see that between the picture of a past reality there presented and the actual religious practice of Rome exists an opposition affecting essentials — an irreconcilability, in short, which I believe no amount of ingenious erudition, nor argumentation or sophistry, can either explain away or harmonize. Without entering into controversy, for which I have neither taste nor vocation, I may indicate two points especially which I believe to be condemned, in their Roman Catholic acceptance, by the testimony of those ancient monuments—the idea of an absolute earthly headship to which all rights and prerogatives converge in the successor of St. Peter; and the worship, under whatever modification, of creatures, implying, of course, that so prominent in the Roman system, of which the Blessed Virgin is the object—totally wanting the support, and repugnant to the sense, of the evidences deducible from the range of catacomb art and epigraphy.

"'I must own that other considerations, for instance, in regard to the Papacy as an institution of government, spiritual and temporal, and the principles lately avowed by it, in a manner so emphatic; have had their weight with me in leading to a decision so important; but it is, above all, that body of monumental proofs so strikingly illustrative of the past, and which Rome herself is so wisely careful to preserve and studious to investigate, that has so influenced me as to cause my abandonment of a religious profession in which I no longer found peace of mind or intellectual satisfaction. Not the less do I still appreciate and value much that is beautiful, holy, and useful in the system I have thus declared myself against, and I must continue to believe that Rome has a great task assigned to her for the furtherance of Christian civilization. Much, however, that presents itself to the attention, in the course of a long residence at that centre, leads—at least has led me—to the painful conviction that it is rather the zeal for the interests of a potent system than a pure uncompromising love of truth, by which her ecclesiastical policy is animated, though assuredly many pure and truth loving minds are, and perhaps ever will be, found among her adherents. CHARLES J. HEMANS.'"

THIRD EDITION

WIGWAM!

THE PRELIMINARIES UNDER WAY.

THE CITY CROWDED WITH DELEGATES.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

George Francis Train, "of Nebraska," on the Inside Track for President.

Steadman Fighting Peace Democracy and Original Secession.

Vallandigham in Tribulation, North and South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The preliminaries of the great Convention are in full blast to day. If a person drops in at the Continental Hotel he will be presented to a scene of excitement and confusion such as is rarely encountered, even in a city of the size of ours. The vestibules, rotundas, and parlors of the hotel are crowded with strangers, and every one is a delegate or an alternate to the Convention.

A large number of arrivals were announced early as Saturday; and by noon to day there were probably no less than twelve hundred on hand, with more arriving on every train from the North, South, East, and West. The headquarters of the National Executive Committee are at the Continental, and therefore all the delegates make it a point to gather there for the purpose of talking over the momentous questions which they expect to discuss in the Convention. These discussions, as a general thing, have thus far been conducted with a great deal of good temper, and an apparent desire to provoke none but the kindliest feelings on all sides. There are vague rumors that something more serious may be expected to occur before the week is over, but we can trace them to no reliable source.

Thus far the two leading questions which have received the informal attention of the delegates are those affecting the status of Vallandigham and those of that ilk in the Convention, and a proposition to exclude not only Vallandigham and his fellow peace men of the North, but all Southerners who were originally secessionists.

There is a strong feeling perceptible among delegates from all quarters of the country against Vallandigham, Wood, Bieler, and the other leading anti-war Democrats. Several of the most prominent among the extreme Southern men advocate their exclusion, fearing that if it is not done the whole affair will end in smoke, if not in a row.

General Steadman, of Ohio, it is said, will offer a resolution, as soon as the Convention has been organized temporarily, which will provide for the exclusion of all original secessionists and all Northern sympathizers with the Rebellion. The chances for the passage of such a resolution are quite good, and, it is believed, are increasing. Even Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and other leading men of his stamp, are said to favor this scheme in a hearty manner. If this motion prevails, a large hole may be looked for in the very centre of the Convention.

The question of the Presidency of the Convention is also attracting a great deal of comment. For some weeks past, it had been generally conceded that the most appropriate name for the chairmanship was that of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. But Mr. Ewing has not arrived, and is not expected to be here at all.

In his absence, the delegates appear to be pretty evenly divided between Wintrop and Ashmun, of Massachusetts; General Dix, of New York; Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of this city; and George Francis Train, "of Nebraska." Train and Florence are understood to be rival candidates, and are directing their canvass more especially against each other. Train is straining every nerve, and the world need not be at all astonished if he comes out of the contest victorious.

Many of the great guns who were expected to lend dignity and force to the Convention will be absent. Besides Ewing, it is understood that Pendleton and Allen, of Ohio, and Frank Blair, of Missouri, will fail to come to time. Montgomery Blair, however, is here, and hard at work. This morning, at 11 o'clock, he went into an informal caucus, with Postmaster-General Randall and Secretary Browning, to determine upon the programme for to-morrow.

As the Wigwam will probably not be in condition for occupancy in time, it is thought that there will not be a formal opening of the convocation until Wednesday morning, although the delegates will probably meet informally to-morrow morning. This afternoon, at four o'clock, the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled from the giant flag-staff which pierces the roof of the Wigwam.

Among the most noticeable delegates who are known to be in the city at present are Governors Orr and Perry of South Carolina, and Parsons of Alabama, Generals Stephen D. Lee of Virginia, McCalmont of Pennsylvania, Geo. M. McCook, Steadman, and G. N. Morgan of Ohio, and Montgomery Blair of Maryland, Hon. O. H. Browning of Illinois, and Hon. A. W. Randall and Hon. J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin.

The following are the arrivals, in addition to those published in the morning papers:—

George C. Gurty, Wis.
Charles W. Feeker, Wis.
G. W. Robinson Wis.
John Lewis, Ind.
Charles Beerlin, Ohio.
William Lawrence, Ohio.
W. A. Tipton Kansas.
J. G. Greene, Ill.
A. W. Johnson, Maine.
F. C. McEwen, Ohio.
W. R. Mills, La.
John G. Lane, West Va.
J. J. Davis, West Va.
Asa Faulkner, Tenn.
J. R. Doolittle Wis.
Samuel H. Fairall, Iowa.
James R. O'Beirne, D. C.
W. F. Wright, Ga.
Richard F. Lyon, Ga.
J. J. Mitchell, Pa.
Bowyman Heath, Mass.
Ezra C. Seaman, Mich.
George C. Monroe, Mich.
Wm. H Simpson, Me.
Calvin Record, Me.
Paul S. Merrill, Me.
N. S. Littlefield, Me.
Solon Chase, Me.
B. F. Moor, Me.
G. A. Sykes, Minn.
J. S. Bailey, Miss.
Clement S. Hill, Ky.
Gen. E. C. Wilson, Pa.
J. B. Meixsel Pa.
George B. Hamilton, Pa.
Col. Fred. A. Peterson, N.J.
C. A. Gilman, Minn.
H. Cameron, Kansas.
D. Marcy, N. H.
Asa P. Cate, N. H.
D. B. Thomas, Tenn.
Garrett Davis, Ky.
Edwin A. Alger, Mass.
William A. Smith, Ind.
F. V. Smith, Mich.
M. W. Wines, Ind
Henry Bingham, N. H.
William Burns, N. H.
W. G. Crosby, Me.
Richard D. Price, Me.
Hamilton Alricks, Pa.
Nell S. Brown, Tenn.
John C Talbot, Md.
Amasa Sprague, R. I.
N. Boyden, S. C.
P. V. Deuster, Wis.
Lewis E. Parsons, Ala.
W. H. Crenshaw, Ala.
Lewis Owen, Ala.
Chas. S. G. Doster, Ala.
John R. Clymer, Ohio.
G. Bouck, Wis.
M. Montgomery, Wis.
H. L. Palmer, Wis.
Lewis B. Vilas, Wis.
J. A. Pease, Wis.
George Reed Wis
Charles A. Eldredge, Wis.
A. D. Bonestrut, Wis.
Robert Flint, Wis.
W. Yerger, Miss.
Aaron Harding Ky
J. B. McDonald, Ind.
S. E. Church, N. Y.
James O. Broadhead, Mo
Henry C. Dean, Iowa.
C. B. Bowers, N. H.
E. S. Cutter, N. H.
F. F. Newell Michigan.
George W. Weston Maine.
U. D. Meacham Illinois.
Samuel Strawder Illinois.
E. B. Stilos, Illinois.
George Schmidt, Miss.
Thos. S. Allison, N. Jersey.
Nathan Raymond, Ind.
Durbin Ward, Ohio.
F. S. Henkle, Ohio.
John Foster Ala
Wm. B. Lawrence, R. I.
Benjamin Ferguson, Wis.
P. H. Smith, Wis.
Alfred Duperrier, La.
A. W. Curtis Wis.
Major R. Cheney, Wis.
J. H. McCall, Illinois.
A. W. Bentley, Mass.
Henry A. Cargill, N. Y.
John Hosey, N. H.
Edwin F Brown, N. Y.
Daniel H. Cole, N. Y.
E. M. West Ill.
John McGinnis, Jr., Ill.
E. C. Bailey, Mass.
J. E. Peyton, N. Y.
George Leavens, Conn.
George S. C. Dow, Maine
Alex. S. Harvey, N. York.
Geo. W. Parker Illinois.
John Ray, Louisiana.
C. Meyer, New Jersey.
John E. Cummins, Ohio.
Late Devlin, Indiana.
Alfred Anthony, R. I.
Thomas Steel, R. I.
James H. Parsons, R. I.
James Waterhouse, R. I.
E. R. Potter, R. I.

"COLORADO."

Letter from William Cornell Jewett.

A UNIQUE SUGGESTION.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a special despatch from Philadelphia relative to a letter from William Cornell Jewett, on the subject of the Convention. The letter we give in full, it having been placed at our disposal. The suggestion it makes is certainly original. It will, we fear, meet with but a feeble response:—

COTIENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1866.

To President Johnson, Senators Cowan, Doolittle, and Delegates to August Convention:—

In this independent communication I design no abuse of the radical power now controlling—nor of your body. Its object is simply an earnest appeal to your judgments as distinguished public men; in fact, with no more power than any other body of the people of like number, except so far as that power is honestly devoted to the attainment of the rights of the entire people—that is, a restoration of the Government of our fathers, under patriot guidance, without slavery—a platform the people, when legitimately represented, can alone adopt to triumph over all combinations of men who meet either as wielding the power of conquerors over the South, or as representatives of old organizations.

Had the President, Senator Cowan, and Senator Doolittle—the recognized and responsible leaders of the August Convention have issued a call for the people of all sections to assemble, for the purpose of selecting committees to send delegates to a Convention from the commercial, agricultural, scientific and other pursuits of life, the Convention would prove a success, for the Convention would then have been made up of patriotic men, all for country, one motive controlling the framers of her constitution, and not as now, of men entirely devoted to the attainment of selfish and political ends—the motive controlling the unwise counsel that overcame the laudable purposes of President Lincoln, from his unfortunate weakness in a want of Jacksonian firmness of character.

Had this policy have been adopted, I would not—as the only known recognized leader of the proposed December Convention, for independent Presidential nominations—have entered a protest against your Convention, through the New York *Tribune*, and would have in place published a transfer of a controlling power I now hold over the December Convention to Senators Cowan and Doolittle, as the most suitable public men to lead a people's movement, independent of politicians, public men, or party.

The special object of this appeal is to suggest a policy that will give a practical character to the deliberations of your body in convention, that is through a resolution, merging yourselves into the people, and under a patriotic and candid acknowledgment that the war still exists between the North and South, under only a suspension of hostilities; that the American republic is upon the verge of ruin; that to restore permanent peace, the harmony of the States, and the perpetuity of the republic, the people must assemble throughout the States, and send delegates to a future convention.

Let this be done, and the December Convention—for its object will then have been attained—passes into yours, and the radical power now controlling will be confined to the individual power of the radical public men of the day.

Do it not. The people neglecting an independent movement, the radical power will prove a powerful opposition to you, in the midst of a civil war North that may secure the inactivity and involuntary independence of the South, under the downfall of liberty. WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

The Presidential Trip to Chicago.

The programme for the Presidential trip to Chicago has been altered by omitting Saratoga from the list of stopping places. The railroad time-table for the trip as now arranged, takes the party from Washington, in the 7·30 morning train on Tuesday, August 28, arriving at Philadelphia at 1·30 o'clock, P. M. The party remain in that city until 8 o'clock the next morning, Wednesday, when they leave for New York, arriving at the latter place at noon Thursday, August 13. Leave New York via Hudson River steamer in the morning, and arrive at Albany in the evening. Friday, August 31, leave Albany in the morning for Auburn, via Schenectady, Utica and Syracuse. Saturday, September 1, leave Auburn for Niagara Falls via Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Brockport, Albion and Lockport. Remain at Niagara Falls Sunday, and leave there on Monday morning, September 3, for Buffalo, where they halt for three hours, and then proceed to Cleveland via Erie and Dunkirk, arriving at Cleveland in the evening, Tuesday, September 4—Leave Cleveland in the morning for Detroit via Toledo and Monroeville, stopping three hours at Toledo. Wednesday, September 5—Leave Detroit via Ann Harbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, and Michigan City, and arriving at Chicago at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Seward is the only member of the Cabinet that has positively arranged to accompany the President; but there is a probability that Postmaster General Randall and Secretary McCulloch may be of the company. The magnificent passenger car built for Mr. Lincoln is to convey the Presidential party through the trip.

How long Mr. Johnson will remain in Chicago is not determined, but not over two days probably. He has been urged to visit Madison, Wisconsin, after he gets through at Chicago, and he will no doubt accept the invitation. Returning to Washington, it is understood, the President will come via Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh. It is also understood that on the trip from New York to Albany the party will stop at West Point, where there will be a military review and a collation served up. General McCallum, who formerly had charge of the military railroads, is to have the conduct of the transportation, and H. A. Chadwick, Esq., of Willard's Hotel, is to take charge of the provisioning and quartering of the party along the route. The ladies of the White House and of Mr. Seward's family are to be of the company.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 18.

Resignation of General Sheridan.

I am informed on undoubted authority that General Sheridan forwarded his resignation to the President immediately on receipt of the order to obey the Attorney-General of Louisiana. It was received on Friday, and was discussed at the Cabinet meeting, and there it was decided to refuse its acceptance. It is said that the General will persist unless the objectionable order is rescinded and his despatches published ungarbled.

Payment of Stolen Bonds.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or Seven-thirty note that may have been stolen, is by entering a *caveat* at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Coupons are as negotiable at all times as a bank note, and will be paid in the hands of a third party and *bona fide* holders, even in the case where it is known that they have been stolen.

California Land Grants.

The General Land Office have issued fifteen patents for California Ranches, being Private Land claims, varying from 8000 to 27,000 acres.

By an act of Mexico grants of land were given to settlers in her uninhabited counties, as much land as they chose to apply for. Subsequently, in 1824, these grants were restricted to 24,000 and 48,000 acres. The ceding of California, New Mexico, and Texas to the United States transferred these patents to our Government; but by act of Congress, in 1858, no one patentee was allowed to hold more than 48,000 acres, that being intended by the act of Mexico of 1824.

The largest rauche deeded by the United States is that of General John A. Sutter, the discoverer and informer of California gold. He has 48,839 acres at New Helvetia, California. Some of the largest claims which are now being acted upon in the Land Office are M. A. R. De Poli, San Buenaventura, California, for 144,870 24-100 acres; M. Touri, New Mexico, 141,594 53-100 acres; Simi, California, 113,099 21-100 acres; Jacoba Feliz, San Francisco, California, 102,025 25-100 acres.

Washington Territory Grants.

All donation claims on Washington Territory reported for patent have been granted, excepting a few which are suspended for causes pointed out by the Register and Receiver at the local land offices. These are, however, in course of correction. A similar report is made for Oregon. What cases are now reported from Oregon City and Roseburg are being arranged.

Disbursements of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department during the week printed fractional currency to the amount of $391,000. The shipments of this currency during the same period were as follows:—To the Assistant Treasury at New York, $100,000; to the United States Depositary at Pittsburg, Pa., $40,000; to the United States Depositary at Chicago, Ill., $50,000; and to national banks throughout the country, $181,750. The sum redeemed was $302,600. The disbursements on account of the departments during the week were as follows:—

War Department	$554 749
Navy Department	775 814
Interior Department	381 334
Total	$1,711 957

No new national banks were organized during the week.

The securities held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for national banks at the present date are as follows:—

As security for circulating notes	$329,673,700
As security for public deposits in designated depositories	38,455,500
Total	$368,129,200

Circulation of National Banks.

National bank circulation was issued during the week by the Deputy Controller of the Currency to the amount of $515,655, making the total issued to date $287,049,050.

Government Funds in the Treasury Vaults.

The following statement exhibits the amount of funds in the cash vault of the Treasury at the close of yesterday's business:—

United States legal-tender notes	$7,800,000
National Bank notes	2,228,851
Fractional currency	170 265
Gold	343 659
Silver	2 560
Five-cent coin	700
Three-cent coin	1,000
Cents	480
Total	$11 145,515

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—There were thirteen deaths by cholera on Saturday and sixty-eight yesterday. There have been six hundred and ten deaths since the 1st of August.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, it was decided that the cholera was prevailing here as an epidemic. The number of sanitary police and district physicians was largely increased, and measures adopted for cleansing all the tenement houses, streets, alleys, etc. It was also directed that suitable medicines be prepared and furnished to the poor gratuitously.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—A private despatch from General Rousseau at Washington, in response to an inquiry as to his wishes in regard to the Congressional election, states that if he can be elected without a scramble he would be gratified. The Louisville *Courier* strongly urges the propriety and justice of his reelection.

A man named Pullum, a resident of Ohio, was arrested here yesterday, and $1400 in counterfeit tractional currency was found where he had first secreted it.

Suppression of an Order from Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The recent general order issued by General Grant, requiring department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as contained sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to the suppression of said papers, has been revoked.

—A lady in Charleston has just had three babies at a birth. The lady is childish,

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—An iron company has been incorporated in Oregon, with a capital of $1,000,000. Eight ships are loading here with wheat for England, Mining shares are irregular. Ophir $262 and Savage $100, Belcher $199, Yellow Jack $700. Legal tenders 71@71½.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 13.—One of the buildings connected with the Charlestown State Prison, used as a cabinet-maker's shop, and containing a valuable stock of upholstery, was burned last night. The loss is $30,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton dull at 34@36c. Flour 10@20c higher; sales of 8500 bbls; State $5 75@9 80; Ohio $8·40@11 25; Western $5 75@9 10; Southern $9·50@16; Canada dull. Wheat 2@3c higher; sales unimportant. Corn higher; small sales. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $31 62½@31·75. Lard quiet at 18¼@21½c. Whisky dull.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEINTZELMAN IN COMMAND.

From the San Antonio Ledger, July 28.

We have just been informed by General Heintzelman that our people may reasonably expect very soon to have the route from San Antonio to El Paso well protected against the Indians, by both cavalry and infantry troops, which are now on their way to this point. Forts Davis and Clark will each have large garrisons of troops, capable of pursuing the redskins to their places of retreat, and hereafter protecting the transportation and trade from this place to El Paso.

Speaking of his order to our Chief Justice, to vacate his office and turn it over to the appointees of the colossal Jack, General Heintzleman informed us that an order came to him from his superior officer, General Wright, to that effect; whereupon, we hope, our brother of the *Western Texian* will make the appropriate correction, and take our praiseworthy commander again into his confidence and esteem.

Speaking of the late bad conduct of the colored troops at Victoria and Goliad, the General said he would cheerfully correct any abuses of power or outrages of the troops under his command, and that under the proper representations of the citizens of Goliad, he would immediately remove the colored company from that place; that the policy of the Government was conciliatory and not to create strife. General Heintzleman, as we said some time ago, is the right man in the right place.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

From the Houston Telegraph, August 4.

The returns from eighty counties, nearly all complete and official, foot up as follows:—

For Governor—Throckmorton, 42,152; Pease, 9085.

Lieutenant-Governor—Jones, 40,418; Lindsay, 7141.

Attorney-General—Walton, 24,841; Banton, 9477; Binkley, 6782.

Comptroller—Robards, 35,690; Shaw, 7506.

Treasurer—Royston, 23,669; Durham, 9737; Harris, 6708.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—Crosby, 35,329; Ward, 3028; White, 6656.

Supreme Court Judges—Coke, 28,412; Moore, 29,008; Donley, 29,798; Willie, 23,520; Smith, 19,260; Cleveland, 14,713; Ochiltree, 20,064; Bell, 7908; Caldwell, 5688; Jones, 9475; Johnson, 5141.

The majority for the Amended Constitution has increased above a thousand since our last footing up. It is certainly carried by a majority which will not be less than five thousand, and may ascend to eight thousand.

We think about fifteen thousand votes remain to be heard from, of which it is no more than fair to assume that two thirds have been thrown for Throckmorton. His majority will be somewhere in the neighborhood of forty thousand.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN J. H. BELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

From the Houston Telegraph.

We publish below as matter of general interest, the telegrams which passed between Secretary Bell and Mr. Seward, in relation to the assembling of the Legislature and the inauguration of General Throckmorton. We have been furnished them by Secretary Bell:—

STATE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, Texas, July 26.—Hon. W. H. Seward:—Please inform me by telegram whether or not it is the will of the President that the Legislature of Texas shall meet on the 6th day of August, and General Throckmorton be inaugurated on the 9th? Will the Legislature be permitted to assemble without the inauguration of the Governor elect? If so, what am I expected to do? You will perceive by reference to your despatch of July 17 that my instructions are not definite. My solicitude increases as the time for the meeting of the Legislature approaches.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. BELL,
Secretary of State of Texas.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28.—To James H. Bell:—Your telegrams of the 21st and 26th of July, received. The President directs me to say that the Legislature of Texas will assemble and organize on the 6th of August, without hindrance. The Governor elect, Mr. Throckmorton, will be inaugurated on the 9th, without hindrance. When you have reported the organization and inauguration to this Department, by telegraph or otherwise, the Provisional Governor will be relieved, and the Government will be transferred to the elected authorities of Texas. Until the receipt of such notice by yourself, or by the Governor elect, the condition of affairs will remain in the Provisional Government, as heretofore, except the organization and inauguration as afore stated.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.—An illustration of brigandage is reported from Gheive, near Ismidt, Turkey. A few weeks ago a band, which has long been the terror of the district, seized a leading man of that village, and held him in ransom for forty thousand piastres. The money was raised and taken by the brother of the captive to the spot indicated, but, instead of the latter being set free, the messenger was himself seized, and a further sum of the same amount demanded for his release, failing which it was intimated by the ruffians that both prisoners should be put to death. Thereupon the family set the authorities upon the track of the band, and a party was sent in pursuit. The brigands defeated their assailants, and on the following morning the corpses of the two brothers were found in the principal street of Ghieve.

NATURAL GAS.—The inhabitants of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, have recently made use of the emanations of carburetted hydrogen gas from the waters for lighting purposes. The gas is collected by means of large funnel-mouthed tubes, which are attached to floating rafts and dip some feet into the water. Baku was the sacred city of the Guebres, or Fire-worshippers, and the neighborhood abounds with naphtha springs and "blowers," which consist of streams of inflammable gas issuing from the ground. The most extensive of these "blowers" is known by the name of the "perpetual fire," and is situated some miles to the northeast of Baku. It is an object of great veneration, and is said never to have been extinguished.

RESTORATION.—Arrangements are in progress for restoring the church of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, England, the ancient city of Isca Silurum of the Romans, the seat of one of the three earliest British archbishoprics, remarkable for its legends, and the chosen ground of Tennyson's "Idyls of the King." The old church is of the thirteenth century.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Usurpation Will Not Be Tolerated."

From the Nation.

According to Mr. Johnson's doctrine of the status of the States lately in Rebellion, they occupy towards him precisely the same relation as Massachusetts or New York. The only important difference between their political condition and that of these States lies in the fact that, while Massachusetts and New York are represented in Congress, they are not; but their right to be so represented is perfect. If their representatives do not occupy their places in the Capitol, it is simply owing to an abuse of power on the part of the majority. It is true that by some theory of Mr. Johnson's, the nature of which we have never understood, and which neither he nor Mr. Seward has ever thought necessary to be explained to the public, he, the President, still possesses the power of suspending the habeas corpus, or rather of keeping it suspended, and of exercising as much or as little of the arbitrary authority which this gives him, as he pleases. But while claiming full discretion in the matter, he has of late made some parade of refusing to interfere in State concerns at the South. He has scolded Congress severely for seeking to exercise such interference for any purpose, however laudable, and has painted in glowing colors the danger of not allowing States to manage their own affairs in their own way, no matter what present inconvenience or suffering this abstinence may entail on individuals. In fact, if he be not at this moment the great champion of State independence, what is he? what other political principle does he represent?

This being the case, most people will have read with surprise his telegram to Governor Wells, of Louisiana, taking him to task for calling together the Convention of 1864. Governor Wells, be it remembered, according to this theory, Mr. Johnson's pertinacious advocacy of which is at this moment convulsing the nation, is responsible for his acts, whether official or non-official, only to the people of Louisiana. The inquiry from the President why he calls a Convention is either an impertinence or a private communication from Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, which the Governor is at liberty to answer or not, as he pleases. If the Governor be legally empowered to summon a Convention to revise the State Constitution, the General Government has, according to Mr. Johnson's message, no more right to criticize his action than that of the Governor of New York. If Governor Wells calls a Convention, not being legally empowered to do so, the result is—what? That the President may declare martial law, and take the Government of the State into his own hands? That he may set aside the Governor and put the Attorney-General in his place? That he may break up the Convention by force of arms, and throw the members into prison? Nothing of the kind. The question of the legality or illegality of conventions, and of all other public assemblies, is a question for the courts, and not for the President to decide. If illegal, the sole result is that their resolutions, instead of being legislative enactments, become merely the written opinions of a certain number of private persons, of no legal force or effect. When the members go home their work descends into the same limbo with the Saturday speeches of the House of Representatives, and there is an end of it. Nobody has been guilty of any crime; a certain number of gentlemen have wasted some time, and that is all.

We have supposed Governor Wells to have called the Convention. It appears he did not do so. If we concede that the person who did call it was not clothed with legal authority to do so, we still repeat that its meeting at his summons made it simply an assemblage of private persons, and made its votes so many expressions of the opinion of private citizens. The monstrous phrases which we read in the "Conservative" press and in Mr. Johnson's telegrams, asserting it to have been "an illegal and unlawful Convention," and that this is a justification for its forcible dispersion, show how rapidly he and his followers are drifting away from the great principles of American law, of which they profess to be the champions. There can, in this country, be no such thing as an "unlawful convention" or meeting, unless it be engaged in a breach of the peace or the commission of treason. If a convention be not a constitutional convention, it becomes, no matter for what purpose or by whom it may have been called, not illegal, but simply a meeting of American citizens, whom Mr. Johnson and all civil officers are bound to protect, even while uttering any sentiments they please, however wild or violent or imprudent. If they were to draw up a resolution annexing the United States to Hayti, the resolution would be not illegal, but silly; the members would forfeit none of their right to freedom of speech and action until they attempted to carry out the resolution by force.

All this is so familiar to every man and boy in the country who possesses the slightest acquaintance with the principles of our Government, that Mr. Johnson's course with regard to the Louisiana Convention, and the emphatic approval which the "Conservative" press is bestowing on it, are amongst the strongest and most alarming signs of the times. Here are men who profess to be engaged in the defense of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and who clap their hands when the Executive sets aside the Governor of a State, directs the military to suppress public meetings, and borrows in his denunciation of them the vocabulary of the French police. We dislike arbitrary power, and we are opposed to all schemes for treating the South as conquered territory. But, if the South is to be treated as a conquered territory; if its governors are to be responsible to the general Government for their official acts; or if the local courts are no longer to be allowed to pass on the constitutionality of local legislation, we believe the great majority of the public will, before very long, unite in demanding that the South be governed by law, and not by the arbitrary will of one man; that the rules which restrict freedom of speech and of action shall be drawn up by the whole Government, and set down in black and white.

It would not be necessary to add one word on its atrocity to make the New Orleans tragedy the most striking illustration we have yet had of the absurdity of the President's "policy." The day he telegraphed to Governor Wells he burst the whole bubble, and more than justified Congress in its resistance to it, even if that resistance seemed factious. He showed that there is no legal or constitutional principle at the bottom of it; that he insists upon it, not because it is either expedient or wise, but because it is *his*. But the coolness with which he has refrained from expressing one word of honest indignation at the slaughter, in an American city, of unarmed men, by a mob of their political opponents, for political reasons—a mob, too, composed in the main, no doubt, of men from the ranks of the Confederate army, is, perhaps, the most alarming incident in this sad affair. His speech to the crowd in Washington last winter filled the country with anxiety. It seemed to inaugurate a new political regime, to throw a Mexican or French glare over our party contests. But even his worst enemy hardly expected to find him, six months later, deciding out of his own head that a meeting was "illegal," and half justifying a band of cutthroats in massacring those who attended it.

If there be one thing more repulsive than his course in the matter, it is the course of his satellites in the press in supporting him. Some of the articles in which the New Orleans mob is whitewashed—such, for example, as that in which the New York *Times* talks of Mr. Dostie's murder as "the penalty of his violence"—will, we trust, help to open the eyes of the country to the nature of the moral and political abyss to which Mr. Johnson and his followers would fain drag us, and to the absolute necessity of putting an end at once to the reign amongst us of arbitrary power, and of restoring the reign of *law*—because law, whether just or unjust, wise or foolish, is, from the fact that it is written and known, immeasurably superior to the arbitrary decrees of even a good and great man. We at least have no substitute for it, and can find none, and cannot return to its shelter one minute too soon.

We cannot trust ourselves to speak of this transaction as it deserves, or as we feel, because we are anxious to avoid, at a crisis of such gravity, even the appearance of exaggeration or of violence of language. But we think Mr. Johnson may be safely assured that, to use his own words, such usurpations as those of which he is now guilty will not much longer be "tolerated." We shall not submit either to the dominion of "illegal conventions" or of bloodthirsty mobs; but neither of them is one whit more obnoxious or more dangerous than the dominion of a man who displays, as he has done in this last affair, as much contempt for the moral and religious feeling of the country as he has already displayed for the authority of its legislature.

The Increasing Activity of Government Securities.

From the Times.

The business the last week at the New York Stock Board, and through the commission houses, in Government securities, has been extraordinarily heavy, stimulated in a great degree by the highly favorable exhibit of the national finances officially published on the 3d instant, indicative of a liquidation of over $47,000,000 of the aggregate indebtedness within the past two months, and of over $124,000,000 during the past twelve months. The business in the public funds has been mainly for home investment account, save in the instance of the 5-20s of 1862, which have been eagerly bought for export, and which domestic holders have freely exchanged at an average profit of two-and-a-half per cent. on the 5-20s of 1865. The latter bear the same liberal rate of coin interest as the earlier issue, and have absolutely nearly three years longer to run before the redemption option of the Government shall have become operative. Hence they are deemed by a rapidly increasing number of home buyers as the better investment of the two. Large conversions of August 7-30s into the new 5-20s have been made during the week.

This (the first) issue of the Seven-thirties, which will mature in August, 1867, is the only one on which, by a concession of the Treasury Department, the convertible privilege is immediately available, and in this instance only, on an equalization of interest, making the cost of the Five-twenties, issued in exchange for the Seven-thirties, about the same as the ruling rate for the bonds in the open market. Knowledge of this fact induces many holders of the August Seven-thirties to sell them out absolutely and buy in the new Five-twenties through the commission houses, thus avoiding the delay and trouble of the conversion process. The Five-twenties of 1865 sold on Friday at 107@107¼, while the 1862 Five-twenties were dealt in at 109¾@109¾. The foreign houses have been taking unusually large amounts of the latter for export, and further heavy purchases for this purpose are only temporarily prevented by the depression in the foreign exchange market and the difficulty experienced in the negotiation of bills in the face of the liberal supply of good to prime drafts available. The supply of the 5-20s of 1862 is unusually light, and even the actual exchanges of these bonds for the latest issue by domestic investors is insufficient to keep the stock up to the requirements of foreign buyers, who have to make steady advances in their bids to bring out the bonds which they need for shipment. On all issues of the 5-20s there is the accrued coin interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, since May 1, worth, with gold at 140, over $2·60 per cent. in currency. The bonds yield an annual increase of nearly nine per cent., on the basis of the ruling price of gold.

The six per cents of 1881 have become extremely scarce in the open market, and no round lots could be purchased without causing a further rise in the price, which now stands at 110¾, or less than one per cent. higher than the 5-20s of 1862. The margin between the going rate for these two classes of national stock is very rarely so narrow. The 1881 bonds are an absolutely fifteen-year six per cent. coin interest obligation, and, as such, are generally considered by far the best of all the public securities as an investment. They are mainly held at home. The Ten-forties touched par on Thursday, on a brisk demand, which was only partially satisfied, as the bonds were not sufficiently abundant at the current figures. They have not been as high as at present for about a year and a half. A half year's coin interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be due on them by September 1. The September coupons are even now be marketed through the Government commission houses at about 146 per cent., or only 2 per cent. less than the price of gold. Some of the large holders of the coupon Ten-Forties are availing themselves of this opportunity, and turning the proceeds of their coin interest into public stocks, seemingly giving the preference to the later issues of the Five-twenties and Seven-thirties. Altogether, the present market for the Government interest-bearing obligations is the best that has been available since the early spring of 1865. And, as money is a "drug on the market" at 3 to 4 per cent. on call, and lenders are unable to temporarily place their balances more advantageously, the chances are that the public funds will even further improve, until they shall have reached the same footing, as regards price, as other stocks, and bonds which bear no more liberal rate of currency interest.

The Cable and Civilization.

From the Tribune.

That the cable has lasted as long as it has, and has worked better with each day's use, is already a presumption that it will last for years. It may not be too bold, then, to speculate even thus early on some of its probable effects on civilization.

The secret of civilization is intercourse. The people who live separated from one another by oceans, mountains, rivers, deserts, tribal distinctions, prejudices, jealousies, hatreds, interchanging nothing of a material or intellectual kind, are barbarous. Civilization comes with sympathy between numbers. It begins with the distribution of products; it continues with the communication of interests and the multiplicity of mutual relationships; it reaches perfection with the spread of knowledge and the diffusion of ideas. The civilized man is the man who lives on terms of civility, order, good-will with his fellow-creatures. No one can estimate the value of the Atlantic cable as an agency establishing such terms of living. All other agencies are rude beside it. Steamships and railways are good for coarse work. This is good for fine work. With all our boasted facilities, intercourse is still exceedingly imperfect. No elements of knowledge, art, sympathy, are perfectly diffused. There are centres of light and wastes of darkness. There is an outlying barbarism in the precincts of great cities like New York and Brooklyn. The mediæval times are perpetuated on Manhattan Island and Staten Island—witness the specimen of humanity which the Health Commissioners unearthed in the early summer, and the quarantine difficulties in the first cholera week. There is a vast store of resources, but the benefit is not for the whole. The telegraph wires operate as fire conductors through small districts, and equalize discovery, intelligence, sentiment, through special communities; but there is much to be done before one nation can feel the pulse of another. A bitter experience has shown us that England and America have, as yet, no common understanding and no common heart. They are too distant. There is something that does not escape through newspapers and letters—knowledge and experience, ignorance and stupidity, rancor and antipathy accumulate, and no sufficient medium exists for their discharge over large surfaces or from remote points. At this juncture comes in the cable. The very knowledge that it is there, stretching its sensitive nerve from hemisphere to hemisphere, is civilizing in its effect. The thought of it as lying there on the bottom of the deep, threading the mysterious passages of submarine life, ready to transmit the pulsations of humanity across the invisible mountain-chains, the unheard-of abysses, the wilderness of sand and sea-weed and rock; lighting up the fathomless dark with its streak of electric flame; disenchanting space and time of their power to separate; a hand of steel that never looses its grasp; a girdle never unbraced; a silver cord of amity touching two continents—the mere thought that it is done, and done by the world-conquering wit of man, is more than civilizing, it is humanizing. It enlarges our conceptions of human power, intelligence, and skill; it strengthens and deepens the faith in the unity that prevails ideally, and shall prevail actually in the enterprises and interests of mankind; it suggests the unity of nations and the brotherhood of men; it makes us feel more at home with foreign peoples; it extends the circle of our sympathy, and wakens a warm fraternal sentiment towards the dwellers at the ends of the earth. The imagination becomes excited by visions of harmony; the touch of the cord makes our hearts beat with prophetic hope of better things to come.

And why not? The element of quickness and frequency that the cable introduces into our foreign intercourse cannot be too highly estimated. It is everything. The critical moments are but moments. Whatever happens, happens in a moment, and the point of supreme importance is the seizure of the instant. The world moves not once in three days, but every second. Three days later from Europe is just three days too late sometimes for the transmission of momentous tiding on which the security of governments and the peace of nations may hang. The steamer may leave just an hour too soon, and may come in just an hour too late for the word of power to prevail. Events big with consequences, or that would, if improved, be big with consequences to great communities, may occur and pass unimproved between the sailing of two ocean steamships. The word in season may be worth columns a day too late. Many a time during the past six years that word in season might have saved millions in money and bitter misunderstandings that no money can make amends for. What clouds of black and blasting fury might have discharged themselves harmlessly through that slender wire! What fiery currents of national hate might have found silent and swift passage along its thread! What friendliness might have been preserved as the continents whispered to one another in the moment of doubt or agony! What the past groaned for the want of, the future will rejoice in. When "Puck" shall have set his girdle round the world in forty minutes, and the planet breathes its secret day by day to listening ears in Paris, London, New York, and all through the dwelling-places of men, the human sympathies will begin to pour as evenly and steadily through the world of men as the magnetic currents flow round the globe. Tides of sentiment and conscience will have their regular ebb and flow. The moral wealth of one quarter will be transmitted to the parts that are morally poor. The effect on the detection and arrest of crime will be of immediate and vast importance. The world will become a whispering gallery, with a focus at each large town, and every sigh or groan that burdens the breast will be heard and listened to.

We are speaking in view of the future time when Atlantic cables shall be multiplied so that the people can use them. The successful experiment involves such a future. The single costly line prophesies a score of less costly ones that shall transmit not the messages of the statesman or the millionaire, but the thoughts and reflections of the multitude.

No doubt the cable is but an opportunity which some Rothschild may buy up and use for his financial ends, which a cabinet minister may take possession of at critical moments and employ for party purposes, which a daring adventurer may succeed in suborning to his base designs: but it is a great opportunity; and in the long run great opportunities make great men. We shall rapidly learn to live up to our conditions; and the people who will live up to such conditions as these we have foreshadowed will be a people of large power and sympathy.

ARMY SURGEONS.—By order of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., will assemble at New York city, on the 20th of September, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for admission into the medical staff of the United States Army.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.

Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee or Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to do in the war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defence of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several Conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, }
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
8 11 8t

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.—
PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1866.
NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number of the United States Seven-thirty Loan falling due on the 15th instant, are requested to present the same at this Office for examination and count, at any time previous to that date.
S. B. BROWNE,
8 11 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 8 11 1mrp

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
AUGUST 11, 1866.
On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuylkill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only.
8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2tt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican hatchstrings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan,	Hon. A. W. Denison,
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mas.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.
ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866. }

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

☞ NOTICE.—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for excursions, by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Harters, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF BOSTON"..... Saturday, August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..... Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON"..... Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN"..... Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH"..... Saturday, August 25
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..... $90 Steerage..... $30
To London..... 95 To London..... 34
To Paris..... 105 To Paris..... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON NEW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. P. R. BURLEY & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 3t 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 11m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all wide.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Flostering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 23 6m
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 8 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths9 No. 510 RACE Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 80
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

NEW RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.—An arrangement has been made with the British Post Office for the transmission of book packets and packets containing samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value, in covers open at the ends, and subject to the usual regulations, by the British mail packets, from Panama to any other port in the United States of Colombia, or to any port in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru, at the following rates of postage (United States and British), prepayment required:—

For a book packet not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....10 cents.
Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz.....20 "
Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz.....36 "
Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb.....40 "

And so on, increasing 16 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 20 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

For samples of merchandise not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....8 cents.
Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz.....16 "
Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz.....30 "
Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb.....32 "

And so on, increasing 14 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 16 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

FACTS REGARDING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A new hose carriage has been constructed in this city for the Junior Fire Company, of Reading. It was built under the superintendence of a Committee from the Independence Hose Company.

The Neptune Fire Company, No. 10, of Albany, N. Y., are making arrangements to visit this city in September. The Company will bring their steamer with them.

The Good Intent Engine Company housed a new carriage on Saturday.

The Assistance Fire Company have sold their hose carriage to a company in Warren, Ohio.

Neafie & Levy, in this city, are constructing a third-class steam fire engine for the Washington Fire Company, of Lancaster. The Friendship Fire Company, of the same city, are also having a new steamer built.

The Southwark Engine Company have made a contract for the rebuilding of their carriage.

The Franklin Fire Company have received a beautiful frame, containing a likeness of a late member, from G. A. Brickman, late Chief Engineer of the Sacramento (California), Fire Department.

The Perseverance Hose Company are having their carriage thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

FIRE IN A SAW-MILL.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the drying-house connected with the extensive sawmill owned by Mr. Thompson, and situated at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Pleasant streets. It is situated on Buttonwood street. It is built of brick, and is about twenty-five feet high and thirty feet in depth, and very compactly constructed, being lined with iron plates, devoid of any means of ventilation, with the exception of two small windows and a chimney. It adjoins a large four-story brick building used by Mr. Thompson as a place to store dried timber. The drying-house contained a large quantity of lumber, closely packed. It was with the greatest difficulty the firemen could get at the flames. The fire made an immense smoke, but no flames were visible. It burned with great stubbornness for several hours, and it was not until late in the evening when the fire was got completely under. The flames did not reach further than the drying house.

WOODS ON FIRE.—Passengers by the afternoon train from Atlantic City, on Saturday, state that the woods are on fire several miles north of Elwood, New Jersey. At that time at least one mile of trees were in a full blaze. Unless a heavy rain should fall an immense amount of property will be destroyed. Great piles of cordwood are on fire, and there is no possible way of suppressing, or even checking, the flames. The dense smoke coming from the woods can be seen at Waterford, a distance of over thirteen miles. The fire originated accidentally from "coaling."

HOSPITAL CASES.—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

George Mullen, aged seventeen, residing at No. 1732 Wharton street, with his leg badly bruised by being run over by a wagon.

George Worrell, aged sixty-two, who slipped at his residence, Sixth street, above Brown, and broke his leg.

William Laycock, aged twenty-six, residing in Fifth street, above Spruce, with several ribs broken, by falling off the roof of the Robert Morris Hose house, at two o'clock yesterday morning.

THE MORTALITY STATEMENT.—The mortality statement, for the week ending August 11th, shows that 52 persons died during the week from cholera, 24 from cholera-morbus, 11 from diarrhœa, 17 from dysentery, 11 from typhoid fever, 1 from small-pox, 1 from murder, 4 from diptheria, and 73 from cholera-infantum. The total number of deaths was 471, which is a decrease of 33 over the previous week. During that week 47 deaths from cholera occurred, showing an increase of 5 for the past week.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. RAYMOND.—A colored man was arrested last night by Chief Franklin, on very strong suspicion of being the guilty party. He will have a hearing to-day, at 2 P. M., at the Central Station. The negro was pointed out to the police as a person who had been in the employ of Mr. Raymond, and who had been dismissed for incurable laziness. He had been heard to threaten the life of Mr. Raymond, but said that he would warn his wife in time to save herself.

ARREST OF A SHOVER OF THE "QUEER."—A man who gave the name of John Anderson was arrested on Saturday night at Fourth and Shippen streets, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and of having a deadly weapon concealed upon his person. He was locked up in the Second District Station, and was yesterday held by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing. The note he offered was a $20 counterfeit on one of the National Banks of Indiana.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S RIOT.—The Good Will Engine and Western Hose Companies had a running street fight yesterday afternoon, from Twentieth and Chesnut streets to Spruce and Twentieth streets, during which stones were thrown and pistols fired by the contending parties. Several arrests were made, and the parties were locked up for a hearing.

ROOFS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning the roof of a dwelling at No. 120 Shippen street was slightly damaged by fire. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the roof of a dwelling in the rear of No. 917 Chesnut street was burned off.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Nothing was transacted in the Quarter Sessions on Saturday, except disposing of a number of trifling habeas corpus cases, and hearing an argument on a motion for a new trial in a case of false pretenses.

ROBBING A BOOK STAND.—A lad was committed on Saturday for the larceny of a money-drawer from a bookstand on Chesnut street, the theft having been committed in broad daylight, and the thief walking with the plunder unconcernedly along the most travelled street of the city. Alderman Patchell committed him to answer.

THE CITY COMMISSIONER.—City Councils will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon, to act upon the official bonds of Major D. P. Weaver, City Commissioner, elect.

FATAL FALL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Homet, who was killed by falling from a third-story window of a house at No. 133 Brown street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York. 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....Lessees

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 7:45
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
MONDAY EVENING, August 13,
The powerful New Scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts.
BACCARAT;
OR,
THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.
Which is produced at
A GREAT EXPENSE,
AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION,
WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS,
Including two grand effects.
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY
AND
THE INUNDATION.
This play will be given with
A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST
NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY
Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama.
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, August 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 13,
First night of the popular tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
who will appear as the
TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA,
in the absorbing romantic drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To conclude with the comic drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Chairs secured three days in advance

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 dm Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—D. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND
ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

VALUE $600,000.

Annual Rental of Stores, Studios, and Offices, Exclusive of Opera House, $30,000.

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

BY THE

GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,
Worth the Price of the Share, for Every Subscriber.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following:—210,000 NUMBERS, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS, inscribed with the names of the premiums, to wit, the Opera House, Three Hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.

From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The subscription-books will close on SATURDAY, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.

The subscription-books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
G. BALL, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWES, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
L. T. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar-Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

EASTERN OFFICE AND GALLERIES,
No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

And directed either to 625 Broadway, New York, or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Or to

T. B. PUGH,

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,

Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. If the Engraving is to be forwarded, or when safety, enclose 10 cents in stamps for tubing. Send drafts, post office money orders or greenbacks, with address or town, county and State carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

It seems needless to particularize the great features of this plan. Its purpose is a most laudable one, and each subscriber, through the magnitude of the workings, receives a full equivalent for his money, besides the chances of obtaining a most valuable prize. The plan is not a mere gift humbug, but has the patronage of many leading citizens and artists of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Whatever faults the Art may have, a want of liberality can scarcely be reckoned among them. When, in addition, we state that the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value of that share in the engraving which is immediately presented to him, we cannot but believe short as the time may appear which is allotted to the disposal of the shares, it will be ample to justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

The grandeur of this scheme consists in the value of the premiums offered. No Art Union in the world has ever yet offered such works as Bierstadt's "Yo Semite Valley," Hart's "Woods in Autumn," and Meyer's "Recognition," to those who receive premiums. Indeed, the works of art to be distributed are three hundred in number, of which the first seven alone constitute an aggregate value of $48,000. The first premium is the largest ever offered at any rate upon this continent—this is the Opera House itself, originally built at a cost of $600 000, and of which the stores, studios, and offices alone produce a yearly rental of $30 000. In addition, the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value in the engraving presented to him. Short as the time may appear allotted to the disposal of the shares, it will justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

It may be conceived of what a character this Art Association is, when among the three hundred works of art it is proposed to distribute there are seven of the aggregate value of $48 000, while the first premium is the opera house itself, whose actual cost was over $600 000, and the rental of the stores and studios attached to it amounts to $30,000. In addition to this the purchaser of every share or number of shares receives engravings to the full value of his purchase money, among which are such noble specimens of art as Huntington's "Mercy's Dream," Schussele's "Irving and his Friends," and the splendid chromo-tint from Cropsey's "American Autumn."

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY TIMES.

As will be seen, Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago, and they gave it a cordial and unhesitating endorsement. The plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.

The inducements offered are, however, enormous. The shares are simply five dollars each, yet each share entitles the holder at the very instant he purchases it to an engraving of its full value, or that of the several shares he may purchase.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSCRIPT.

The friends of Mr. Crosby, of Chicago, have displayed that courageous boldness in organizing the grand scheme to draw him out of the involvements caused by his too speculative spirit in building the Chicago Opera House, which is ordinarily the certain precursor to success. Of course, there is always some doubt entertained respecting the integrity of such an association; but we are gratified to say the names of the Chicago members of the committee to superintend the distribution of premiums stand so high in the mercantile and business world, that no rational presumption can be found against the success of the enterprise.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

A new Art Association has been formed by a company of prominent citizens of New York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are only $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art, the building costing in itself over $600,000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of rewarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This enterprise for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House has at length taken a tangible form and comes vividly before the readers of our columns. It bears with it the endorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. The indorsement of his principal fellow-citizeens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is benefitting art.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Seriously, the scheme is a most royal one. The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million of dollars. The rental of its offices, stores, and studios amounts to $30 000. The value of the first seven paintings reaches $48 000. At the same time, the names of the Chicago members of the Committee for awarding premiums are a sufficient guarantee for the perfect legitimacy of the drawing, such as has never before been offered by any association of the same nature. They might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State, if it were possible to expose it to the chances. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby, which he could have earned by nothing but a life of unimpeached integrity, in his arduous scheme.

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AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William McNit, north eighty nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree, west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east one hundred perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 16th day of February, 1807, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 132 will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846, in Deed Book K, page 205 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one-sixteenth on which an oil well is nearly completed which is not inclosed in said deed, neither the site of or land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Honesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Honesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by land of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety-two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty two perches to the bank of Honesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said lands, never more to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, at a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract; it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Henning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild, it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth part in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already leased.

Dated June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
Trustee.

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NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $20,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book E, page 466, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 2d day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 5¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA
8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 §

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 253 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. BROWN
4 18 w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 2d day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, b

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

How We Meet the Emergency.

A NEWSPAPER whose management is characterized by that energy and enterprise which should be found in every journal, always endeavors to rise so as to meet any emergency. The duty of a newspaper is to supply the public with all important news; and when a special occasion of extraordinary importance arrives, it is recreant to its profession if it does not so act as to fulfil the tacit contract it made with its readers to give them full intelligence. Our city has been made the centre of attraction of the political world by a series of events which were not anticipated two months ago. A Convention, vast in size, and certainly notable for the ability of its members, assembles to-morrow in our midst. It is a matter of no consequence to us, as journalists, whether we sympathize with or are opposed to the objects of this assemblage. It is undoubtedly the great event of the day, and as such deserves to be chronicled with a minuteness which shall be commensurate with its influence. We have striven to make such arrangements as will enable us to do our whole duty as a newspaper, to give all details, and by the rapidity of our supply, by the accuracy and the extent of our reports, to merit the favor which has made THE EVENING TELEGRAPH a live journal. We are glad to be able to congratulate our readers on the successful completion of all our preparations. On Saturday we gave a detailed sketch of the record of each of the leading delegates and a full list of the members. That the public appreciated our enterprise was attested by the almost unprecedented call for our early edition. Never, since the days of April, 1865, have we experienced such a demand for our paper. Our presses were kept constantly employed, and were yet unable to keep up the supply.

Our article on Saturday was but the first step of the arrangements we have made to give the Convention that prominence which the interest it has excited demands. At a large outlay, and after much difficulty, we have succeeded in our plan, almost without precedent in the history of journalism. WE HAVE HAD ERECTED A SERIES OF WIRES, EXTENDING FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK OF THE CONVENTION TO OUR EDITORIAL TABLE, BY MEANS OF WHICH WE WILL BE ENABLED TO RECEIVE INSTANTANEOUSLY A FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BODY, HAVE THEM AT ONCE PUT IN TYPE BY AN EXTRA CORPS OF COMPOSITORS, AND SENT TO PRESS WITHIN A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE CONVENTION HEARS THE MOTION ITSELF. *In fact, we will be able to supply our readers on Third street with the vote on a resolution before the vote is announced by the President of that body, as the time required to call over the roll and count the vote will be longer than that needed by us to have the action put in type and sent whirling over the land.* We do not think we overstep the bounds of modesty when we congratulate ourselves on what all will acknowledge is a considerable display of enterprise. Over the wires we have exclusive control, and, consequently, will not be subjected to any competition. We will not only give the full proceedings, and continue to issue an edition every hour while the body is in session, but will also give a full account of the incidents of the meeting, both in and outside of the "Wigwam," and seek to keep our readers fully posted with all news, with such speed as is consistent with accuracy.

A Journalistic Daniel Come to Judgment.

NO MAGAZINE published in Great Britain has more consistently striven to aid the destruction of the American Union than *Blackwood's*. From the very outset of the war it commenced to vilify and traduce our cause, malign our motives, deceive our friends, and rob us of every hard-won victory. When the Rebellion died, and, in direct opposition to all its prophecies, the principles of the North and of freedom triumphed, it was compelled to abandon its support, and for a time remain silent. But in the political contest now being waged it saw another opportunity, and naturally came out once more on the side of the Southern Rebels. In the present number it gives us an editorial article on the "Principles and Issues of the American Struggle," which, for garbled statements, false deductions, and total disregard of logic and truth, has few rivals in the language. We do not intend to review the article at length, but merely to call attention to what appears to us to be self-evident fallacies. While considering it, as a whole, one of the most injurious contributions which has appeared in England, yet we must acknowledge a great deal of hurt though unpalatable truth scattered through it. The writer's remarks on the style of office-holders in America are only too true, and we have no right, although we have the inclination, to class a great majority of officials otherwise than as men in whom "Honesty is the exception, not the rule, and whose sole aim is the disposition of the spoils."

At the same time the feelings of the American people are not understood. When we are told that "Americans of the highest class of intellect from the first establishment of the Union have never been hopeful of the future," we are prepared to doubt the familiarity of the writer with the constitution of the American mind. Coming down to the present struggle, a long extract from Webster is made, and the comment is that "these are not the opinions of the Congress—*if Congress it be*—which is now sitting at Washington. That Congress, or fragment of a Congress, laughs the doctrine of State Rights to scorn." We would ask whether, in case of a general rebellion in Ireland, which was subdued at the point of the bayonet, whether, we say, under such circumstances, rebel members of Parliament would be at once admitted, and whether their exclusion would constitute another Rump Parliament?

"But if Congress, under the leadership of STEVENS and SUMNER, snatch the victory, the Union is gone, and something in its place—perhaps a strong nation, a terror to the world, but most certainly a despotism, let it assume what name it will, or hide its naked hideousness under whatever gorgeous trappings of power and splendor, to the taste or the fancy of the deceived people, who, in spite of warning, and of the principles which urged their forefathers to revolt successfully against Great Britain, allowed it to be established over them, to pamper their pride and conceit, and deprive them of the liberty which they will show themselves unable to appreciate." This is certainly a terrible future, the very picturing of which is sufficient to alarm thinking minds. But then the manner in which it is to be brought about is extraordinary. A party whose ground of quarrel is in favor of an extension of the right of suffrage, will, if it succeeds, establish a despotism! The granting of a dear privilege to an increased number of independent voters will tend towards "a despotism!" Surely *Blackwood* mistakes the quarrel. Its editor believes that the struggle is between State rights and centralization. So it may appear to foreign lookers on, but we must go deeper. It is in the desire of Rebels to establish an oligarchy on the one hand, and the wish and *determination* of the Republicans on the other to make the safety of the State yet more assured by granting the ballot to all. If anything, we are tending towards anarchy, and not towards a despotism, so far as the radicals are concerned. Because the same struggle in England has just terminated in opposition to reform, is no reason that the popular mind in America has not advanced more than it has in England. In both lands the feeling is in favor of an extension of suffrage. There it has temporarily failed, but will ultimately triumph; here it will succeed at once.

The article concludes by a reference to the "approaching (?) trial of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS." "When the State of Mississippi seceded from the Union by legislative action, Mr. DAVIS would have been a traitor to Mississippi had he refused his adhesion.

"Upon that issue his trial will depend. It will be a great event in America and throughout the world: but greatest in America, because the verdict will help to determine the question that lies at the root of American liberty. If the first allegiance is due to the Federal power in cases not external to the Union, American democracy is as dead as American slavery, and the future dictator has but to sharpen his sword and bide his time for his inevitable triumph." When such a thing is fairly sustained by a respectable magazine, in the light of the last six years, we see no use of arguing the question; we hold its contrary to be an axiom, and hence must leave *Blackwood* and its Anglo-Rebel readers to the melancholy predictions of an American ruin.

"Until His Lamp has Ceased to Burn, the Vilest Sinner May Return."

MR. JAMES M. SCOVEL has written the following letter to Hon. MARCUS L. WARD:—

CAMDEN, N. J., August 11, 1866.—To Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey:—I regret to see an indisposition manifested in certain quarters to convene the Legislatures of the dinerent States to ratify the Constitutional amendments recently proposed by Congress. Whatever reasons may exist for this course in other States, I hope no reason or cause whatever will be permitted to prevail in preventing the convening of the Legislature of this State for such ratification. New Jersey was grievously dishonored by her long refusal to ratify the former Constitutional amendment, and she should now be among the first to express her approval of the just, proper, and necessary amendments which have been constitutionally proposed by Congress. It may be quite *safe* for other States to await the election of new Legislatures, and it *may* be safe for us to do the same; but no Legislature which we can elect can now be deemed so *certain* to discharge this great duty as the one now in existence. The next Legislature *may* do this—the present one is certain to do it. If by waiting we lose the present opportunity, the loss may be irreparable I am impelled to write this letter, and I do it after much hesitation, by a sense of duty to my constituents, very many of whom earnestly entreat me to define my position upon this question, which so nearly concerns the future of the republic. I have, therefore, no right to be silent. Permit me, then, most earnestly to request your Excellency to convene the Legislature of the State, for the purpose mentioned, at as early a day as may be thought convenient.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,
JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Senator for the County of Camden.

This change in the tone of Mr. SCOVEL is one which we hail with satisfaction—satisfaction not so much because of the accession of any strength to the Union party, as because we have always felt sincere regret at witnessing how Mr. SCOVEL has blackened his past record. For three years he acted like a patriot, he so comported himself as to merit the confidence of the great loyal masses of the North, and we would have trusted him to an almost unlimited extent. Imagination can picture our surprise and indignation at seeing him treacherously abandon all his professions, and prove himself utterly unworthy of the confidence reposed in his honor. It is not too much for us to say that we have no corresponding case of political falsity, if we except TYLER. Perfectly disgusted with the treachery which lost the Union party its hard won victory, we have freely spoken our opinion of Mr. SCOVEL.

We now, however, see a desire on his part to retract his steps, an evident regret at what we felt certain his calmer moments would convince him was a grave error, if not a crime. The tone of his letter would lead us to believe that if Governor WARD was to convene the Legislature, his vote would be on the side of the party which elected him to power. We say that its tone would lead us to thus believe, but such inferences are not to be allowed in the present case. Sad as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that Mr. SCOVEL has so acted in the past that he can be trusted only upon a distinct pledge in writing, and then only to a limited extent. What we want is a promise that Mr. SCOVEL will vote for the amendment, a perfectly unequivocal promise, and until that is received, we cannot hold the propriety of a special session to be an open question.

The old hymn, which tells us that so long as the light may burn the vilest sinner may return, is appropriate here. We will be glad, very glad, to see Mr. SCOVEL once more voting on the side which we have associated with his name. But if he would be received back into the party, he must return through the gate by which he went out. He must abide by the action of the caucus, and if Governor WARD calls a special session, at that special session the Senatorial case must be settled as well as the amendment. We are not going to have a man who can say to the party, "I will support you so far, and if you do otherwise, I will paralyze your efforts." The Senator from Camden must come back not as a leader, but as a repentant wanderer. "We will not have this man to rule over us."

He must vote for Mr. A. G. CATTELL for Senator, if the caucus should nominate that gentleman. If he will pledge himself to abide by its decisions on all such questions, we will be only too glad to receive him into the fold, and have him stand before the country purged of his treachery. Unless he does, he is as politically dead as JULIUS CÆSAR. We do not make a threat, we but assert a fact, when we say that unless JAMES M. SCOVEL returns, and does his whole duty, he will never be more than a private citizen, and that, too, in bad repute.

One word more. The letter of Mr. SCOVEL might lead our readers to imagine that he had the fate of the amendment, so far as New Jersey is concerned, in his hand. This is an error. He can but delay its adoption. He writes as though it were doubtful whether we would carry New Jersey. We are determined to do so, and all the JAMES SCOVELS in the world cannot prevent us. It is merely a question of time, and so far as SCOVEL is concerned, it is a matter of far greater importance to him than to the party. The party will and must ultimately triumph, but whether SCOVEL will ever regain his status depends entirely on his present course.

Advice Gratis.

THE New York *Times* has the following:—

"We are sorry to hear so much talk from Philadelphia about the people of that city getting up *riots* against the National Union Convention which meets there to-morrow. We cannot believe that these outrageous threats will amount to anything whatever. But if there should be any sign of even the smallest outbreak when the Convention meets, the best thing to do in this case would be, not for the Convention to contest its right in any way in Philadelphia, but for it to *adjourn at once to New York*. This city will give it safety, freedom, welcome, and hospitality, and our whole people will receive it with acclamations of joy. The citizens of this, the great metropolis of the nation, would be prouder of nothing than of the opportunity of doing honor to the delegates who have come from all the States of the South, North, East, and West, to consult together as to the wisest means of strengthening the bonds of national unity and affection."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 13, 1866.

The continued absence from the city of the leading operators tends to keep the market depressed; speculative cliques appear to be things of the past. The future, it is generally supposed, will be active and lively, and higher prices may reasonably be expected for all the investment and speculative stocks.

This morning the Stock Market was in sympathy with the weather, being flat, dull and unprofitable. Government bonds were firm, and the 7·30s were higher, the July issue selling at 105. A lot of the old issue of 5-20s sold at 108¼; City 6s were again in active demand, the new at 98¾ with free sales.

The Railroad list was generally weak, the only sale at First Board being of Philadelphia and Erie at 32½; for Pennsylvania 57¾ was the best bid; and for Reading 56¾.

There was some little stir in the Coal stocks, which have lately shown some tendency to advance.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares were very quiet. For the former we quote the following bids:—143 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

Of Canal stocks we note a single sale of Sbhuylkill Navigation preferred at 35¾; 27 was bid for the common stock; 57¼ for Lehigh; 118 for Morris preferred; and 4 for Union preferred.

The Gold Market ruled at 149¼ during the entire morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$400	U S 6s. '22 coup	109¼	
$1,000	U S 7·30s July	105	
$6000	U S 10-40s coup	100	
$2·00	Phil 6s. new..	98¾	
$1000	do.....	98¾	
$100	do.....mun	98¾	
$2,000	do old ks o	94¾	
$1000	C. & Am. 6s, 83	89¾	
$1000	Pa Wr Loan	101¾	
	25 sh Sch N pf....	35¾	
700	sh Ocean.....lots	4¼	
100	sh Ph & E.....	32¾	
100	sh St Nich Coal	3¾	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....	149¼	149¾
American Silver, 5s and 10s.....	140	—

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June,	1864....	13¾
"	"	July,	1864....	13¾
"	"	August,	1864....	12¾
"	"	October,	1864....	11¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	10¾
"	"	May,	1865....	9¾
"	"	August,	1865....	7¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	6¾
"	"	October	1865....	6¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 13.—The rainy weather to-day has tended to intensify the dullness which already existed, and out-door operations were almost entirely suspended. The transactions in Flour, as is usually the case, were small, and nothing but the meagreness of the receipts and stock enables holders to maintain present prices. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $6 50@7 50 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for old extras; $10 50@11 for new Wheat do; $10@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 for new wheat do.; $10·50@11·50 for old Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Wheat of prime quality is in steady demand, and with light receipts and stocks prices are scarcely maintained; sales of 1500 bush. prime new red at $2 75; thire is no white offering. Rye is not much inquired after; we quote at 90@91c. for Western and $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand; sales of 3 00 bush at 95@96c for yellow and 90@92c. for Western mixed. Oats come forward slowly, and 1000 bush. Southern sold at 59c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky has advanced; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 32; Ohio is held at $2·35.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 13.—The Cattle Market is almost at a stand, owing to the inclement weather, and the absence of good stock to operate in. The arrivals at Tischner & Jacoby's yard, this morning, reached about 2200 head, with sales at 12@14c. for common, 16@16½c. for fair to good, and 17@17½c. for extra, the latter a fraction of a decline. Below we give the particulars of the sales to-day:—

84 head A. Christy & Brotner, Western, 16@17.
45 " Jones McClese, Chester county, 14@16½.
130 " P. McFillen, Western, 14@17.
155 " P. Haithaway, Western, 15@17½.
122 " J. S. Kirk, Western, 15@18.
36 " McFillen & Montague, Chester co., 16@17.
80 " James McFillen, Western, 16@17.
60 " R. S. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
80 " Ullman & Boorman, Western, 18½@17½.
220 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17
100 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18
59 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western, 14@16.
42 " H. Chain, Western, 15@16½.
70 " J. A. Chain, Western, 15@16½.
70 " J. A. Chain & Bro., West Penna., 14@16.
62 " L. Frank, Western, 13@15½
113 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@17½.
54 " Hope & Co., Western, 15@16.
26 " S. Dryfoos, Western, 15@16
52 " J. Clemson, Western, 16@17½
6 " D. Branson, Chester county, 14@15.
77 " B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17½.
40 " W. McCall, Western, 6½@7½
72 " Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 14@16½.
16 " A. Kemble, Chester county, 15@17.
16 " A. Horne, Delaware State 12@16.
84 " Owen Scully, Western, 7@9
44 " Jesse Miller, Chester county, 15@17.

Sheep are coming in freely, but there is no inquiry, and supplies are accumulating. About 15,000 arrived during the week, and were offered at 6@8½c. ₱ lb. gross.

Cows and Calves move slowly. About 200 were offered at $75@100 for Cows and Calves, and $50@80 for springers.

HOGS.—Arrivals and sales at Henry Glass' Hog Drove Yard were 1895 head, within the range of from $15 to $16 50 ₱ 100 lbs. net. About 600 arrived at the Avenue Yard, and sold within the above range of figures.

MARRIAGE WITH A CONDITION.—At one of the churches in Paris, a young woman of the humbler classes was married to a young man in the same sphere of life. The priest was making a few appropriate remarks, exhorting the young couple to mutual affection and fidelity. After he had finished, the bride, whose turn it was, briefly said:—"Monsieur le Cure, if my husband conducts himself as he ought to do, I promise that my conduct towards him shall be unreproachable; but if he does not, why I will not bind myself to observe anything you have said."

NEW SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—It is proposed to construct a railroad connecting the Atlantic at Savannah and Brunswick with the Mississippi at Memphis, via Columbus and Tuscumbia. A convention at Columbus, Georgia, on the 21st, considered the matter. A committee was appointed to visit the cities of the Northwest in quest of the wherewithal for building the road, and $500,000 was conditionally subscribed towards the project.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 4 5 1y

TO REPUBLICANS.—WE WILL loan, free of charge, a press, type, etc., together with every facility to print a daily sheet in the interest of the Republican party. A paper exclusively devoted to the review of the proceedings of the coming "political junk shop" we believe would be a political success and remunerative to those who take hold. Address, "Press," this office 1t

FOR THE WIGWAM.—THE YELLOW cars on Eighth street and Girard avenue are the only cars that convey passengers *direct to the Wigwam* for a single fare. 8 13 3t*

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 2, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos. 1497, 99, 119; Commonwealth Bank No. 50; Arch st. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 1m8n* CASPER HEFT.

FIREWORKS.

The Subscribers have now on hand a full assortment of brilliant colored

FIREWORKS

For Exhibitions, comprising Rockets, Bengola Lights, Vertical Wheels, Caprices, Shields, Triangle Wheels, Bee Hives, Globes, Mines, Batteries, Mortars, with Bombshells, Guilloches Thunder Wheels, Roman Candles, Stars, Flower Pots, etc.

Also, a capital article for Night Processions and Parades, consisting of boxes containing eight dozen Bengola Lights, different colors each box containing a patent pistol to fire them.

J. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.
8 13 mwa3t

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

KNEASS & CO.

(Late of, and successors to M. Magee & Co.),
HAVING MOVED INTO THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 631 MARKET Street,
NEAR SEVENTH,

Invite purchasers before buying to examine their Stock, which is unsurpassed for variety in the Union, and compare their prices with other establishments.

Our motto is to buy our customers with our goods.
8 13 3t*

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The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 16.

Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 13 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

THE BEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA.—D. P. McDOWELL'S "Reconstruction" Brand.—Call and try them at Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street. The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten-cent Cigar now sold in this city. a 6 13 mwf1m

NOTICE—

WIGWAM.

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TO BE HELD AT

Philadelphia, August 14, 1866.

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TO AND FROM THE

GREAT NATIONAL WIGWAM,

DIRECTLY TO THEIR

EDITORIAL AND PRINTING ROOMS,

By which momentary and instantaneous reports of every minute and proceeding of the Convention will be transmitted promptly to the office of

"THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,"

For Publication in editions that will be

ISSUED EVERY HOUR.

Such an extraordinary feat has never been attempted before by any newspaper in America. It will enable us to publish the latest proceedings of the Convention in full each day up to the hour of adjournment, at 5 P. M.

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Has been perfected at an immense outlay of money, skill, and labor, and will prove an enterprise unparalleled in the annals of journalism, and deserving of the most extended patronage.

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PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH

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No. 108 South THIRD St.

1866.

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VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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No. 97 CHAMBERS,

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NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 11 7t mwa9trp

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 13 mw11t JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW VOLUME,
ROYAL TRUTHS. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.
DR. JOHN BROWN'S SECOND VOLUME OF SPARE HOURS, with Steel Portrait, $1·75.
EVERY SATURDAY, for August 18. 10 cents.
The largest stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city, at LOWER PRICES than any other house.
All the NEW BOOKS sold less than publishers' prices.
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THE STORY OF KENNETT.....$2 25
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HANNAH THURSTON..... 2 25
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Publishers, No. 459 Broome street, New York.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

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IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
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Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
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Only the best and purest goods sold.

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POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

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7 16 tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

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FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 63p S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN E. CARROLL and JAMES C. WIGHAM, under the firm name of CARROLL & WIGHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, and all claims will be presented for settlement to JOHN E. CARROLL.
CARROLL & WIGHAM.
Snow Hill Mill's, Chester, August 9, 1866. A 8 9 6t

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made

The modern and extremely popular

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Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

GIPSIES.

The Gitanos, Zincali, Bohemians, Etc.—Their Manners and Mode of Living—The Crowd at the Encampment—Fortune-Telling, Begging, Etc.

The Gipsies! What a romance there is attached to the very name! For ages they have been the theme of the poet and the minstrel, and their wild, unsettled life has a fascination about it that seems to hold them, in spite of worldly circumstances, to their strolling habits. Their origin is wrapped in mystery and obscurity. There is no one who can say with certainty whence they came originally. All over the world, in every quarter, they are seen, without almost an exception. Some have held that Egypt is the land of their origin, whilst others have contended that they are the relics of the lost tribes of Israel. One thing is certain, that, scattered as they are over the face of the earth, they have one common bond of union in their language and their customs. Their language, the Rommani, is a peculiar jargon only known among themselves, and spoken by nearly all their race alike in every quarter of the globe.

They appear to keep the same distinctive characteristics of features and manners, and do not seem to lose them by intermarriage with the people amongst whom they may chance to stay. Their strange, wandering, unsettled mode of life is never changed for the more settled habits of an advanced civilization. They are the Ishmaelites of the nations.

For several months past there have been great numbers of these people in the neighborhood of this city. They had come originally from England, and were then scattered through the Atlantic States, principally in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and this State. Since the beginning of June last, they have been in our own immediate neighborhood. Early in that month, indeed, they had congregated in considerable numbers in the western suburbs, from whence they had been ordered by the police for being disorderly. They then disappeared for a short time about the beginning of the present month, although the men were still to be seen in West Philadelphia dealing in horses. Within the last week or so they have reappeared in several localities. One band is out in Church lane, below Mount Moriah Cemetery. Another is squatted in an enclosure near Second and Nicetown lane.

Hearing some most remarkable and decidedly Munchausenish stories about the party out at Nicetown lane, we made a start the other afternoon, and resolved to see these famous Zincali, about whom so much romantic nonsense had appeared in print. Taking the Third street car we rode to the depot, only to learn that we had a good two miles to foot across lots and dusty roads. Fortunately, we found some one who knew somebody else who could tell us where to find another person who could tell all about the Gitanos' whereabouts. We got on the Second street road, and, with our face set to the north, boldly trudged onward.

As we went our imagination portrayed the most brilliant pictures of gipsy life. We thought we saw an emerald lawn, with picturesque tents, and handsome Zincali men and women, clad in gay and brilliant attire. We could see their bright eyes flash and the cheek kindle under the strains of the flute and the tamborine as they moved in the mazy and voluptuous dance. The beautiful children, clad in bright but tasteful costume, gazing at us wonderingly but with respectful manner. We fancied we saw the majestic queen moving among her subjects with all the grace and dignity of a sovereign. We even thought of the superb furniture, the vessels of silver, and the china, gold-banded and costly. Our nostrils were even tickled in our fancy with the rich gipsy pottage. All this, and more, were we imagining as we bent our lasty footsteps onward towards the distant camp. Nay, some of the old romantic legends of the gipsies and their songs floated through our mind, and we thought of our once favorite son, "The Gipsy Countess."

We got within a half mile of the place, when we observed a commotion ahead. There were young girls and young ladies in bevies of three or four or five, coming from the direction of the camp. There were crowds of irrepressible boys of all ages and degrees of cleanliness. There were men on foot and on horseback, some in carriages and some in carts. Not exactly knowing what to make of the approaching swarms, we inquired of a group of young ladies what the attraction was, and was informed they had all come from the gipsy camp.

We found the camp pitched in an enclosure on a lot of ground on the west side of Second street, near Nicetown lane, and belonging to General Sidney Jones, who also owns the property known as the Mansion House opposite, on the eastern side of Second street. Instead of the romantic splendor with which we had expected to regale our eyes, we found squalor and filth that would disgrace Bedford street. There were no white tents, there were no gorgeous dresses, nor music, nor dancing, or, in fact, any of the many romantic surroundings we had pictured to ourselves. The tents, four in number, were of the rudest and dirtiest it were possible to imagine. Fancy three or four hoopples, each bent into a semicircle, with the ends stuck into the ground, and about three or four feet apart, and over these some dirty blankets or housecloths of a dull grey or brown color thrown, and you have the tent. One end is left open for ingress and egress. All the furniture there is in them is a lot of dirty, filthy, blowzy bed-clothing, or perhaps a chair or a trunk, and an article or two of clothing. Their wagons, four in number, are good and strong. One of them has berths built in it, which cause the upper part to project over the under part for the space of eighteen inches or more. This is the property of the queen, Lydia Palmer. Their horses are tolerably good, and in first-rate condition.

Scattered over the grounds were groups of men, women, and children, visitors to the wonderful encampment, whilst outside were numbers of elegant carriages, whose occupants were looking with wondering eyes on the strange spectacle within. There was one thing we took particular notice of, i. e., most of the visitors were of the gentler sex. Hardly had we entered when a little Gitano, aged apparently about four or five years, came towards us. His feet were bare, his clothes ragged and dirty, his curly, jet-black hair in wild confusion, and his smutty nut-brown face, with its sparkling black eyes flaming with greediness. He ran up to us and said, with a brisk matter of business air, "Mr., give me a penny, and I dash-nce for ye." We gave him one, and he asked for another. We gave him one more, and with the most greedy, insatiable manner, the little wretch asked for a third in the most unabashed manner possible. We gave him a third, and he asked for another, and he then, after our refusing to give any more until he danced for us, hopped up and down four or five times to the admiration of a crowd who had gathered around us. We asked him what his name was. He said, "Give me a cent, I tell ye." We did so, and he said his name was Sampson Stanley.

We disengaged ourselves from that crowd and took a stroll around. Would that Bayard Taylor were there! Talk of the young Egyptians and the young Turks, with their eternal cry of "bukshish!" "baakshish!" they were nothing to these eternal beggars. They would hardly answer a question without being paid for it. There were only three gipsy women in the camp. One of these was a young woman about twenty-five years old. She would have been pretty, in spite of her prominent nose and strongly marked sun-browned features, if it had not been for her squalor and filth. Her jet-black curls were matted with grease and dirt, and her face was anything but clean, while her calico dress was considerably worn, and had evidently yet to make the acquaintance of a wash-tub. We asked her some questions, and she said, in a very pointed manner, "You want to know too much; you ask too many questions." We then insinuated that we thought her very beautiful, which slightly mollified her, but at the same time aroused the ire of another ugly old vinegar-faced gipsy, who sat on the ground giving suck to her babe. She turned to us, and insinuated that we were also very handsome beyond the "end of our nose." This brilliant sally tickled the crowd that had gathered around immensely, at our expense. We asked her who was the queen? She replied that she was, then she pointed to the vinegar-faced woman and said she was. We learned from others, however, that neither was, but another old gipsy was acting in that capacity. The latter was busily engaged in telling the fortune of a young lady. While telling the young lady's fortune she and her dupe, or rather subject, sat apart from the crowd under a tree by the fence. Wishing to get a good look at her face, we stepped up in front of her, a few paces distant. She immediately looked up, with a sour expression on her old withered features, and cried out to us, "What do you want?" We replied that we wanted to see her, when she suggested, in a manner more forcible than elegant, that it would show manners on our part to move on. We did so, but not until we had observed she was about fifty or fifty-five years of age, short, and thick-set. She wore a dirty red calico dress, and a ragged, filthy-looking yellow calico sack, which fitted her as a coffee-bag would fit a bean pole. She told fortunes by palmistry; that is, by observing the lines of the palm of the hand. All the others seemed to look up to her, and gave her the money they would make, and obeyed her in everything. Those whose fortunes she told say she could tell the events of their past history pretty well. But if they were not very skilful at fortune-telling, there is one thing in which they are perfect adepts—the art of begging. The ostensible business of the men is dealing in horses. After we had seen all that was to be seen, and the young gipsy woman had assured us that if we asked her no more questions she would tell us no lies, we turned our face to go. First, however, we stopped to make some inquiries of some of the men. We learned that there were three families, but that more were expected.

They had recently come over from Jersey, but had come to this country from England. As it was now getting late, we took a "last look," and trudged our weary way homeward. We had seen none of the rich attire, the splendid furniture, the gold-and china, and the silver or silver-plated service. There was one Britannia tea-pot, and that was all. To cook their meals they thrust an iron bar into the ground, inclining at an angle, with a hook in the end, and hanging their camp kettle on it, build their fire in regular camp style.

We had hardly left the enclosure when we passed a fresh wagon-load of straw and Zincali just coming from the direction of the city.

By further inquiry we learned they had squatted out on Nicetown lane Sunday, August 12. As we bid our final adieux to the place, we could not help thinking of the false ideas that are generally cherished in regard to those people. Romance tends to cast a glamour over them that obscures their wretchedness. We involuntarily, too, thought of a verse of the old gipsy song:—

"Oh, I am not of great'e clan,
Nor from Egyptian tree,
And I'll not be a gentleman,
But an Egyptian free!"

We thought how true the sentiment was, for they are the most wretched people we ever saw. We do not know of any worse traits about them, however, than their filthiness, their begging habits, and their excessive impudence. These are all in the superlative degree.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT MUSICAL FUND HALL TO-NIGHT—THREE CHEERS FOR IRELAND.—The Fenian prisoners must be released and Irish nationality secured. One million of Irish votes, representing six millions of the Irish race in America, respectfully offer to the Convention the following platform for its consideration:—

"*We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.*"

The following correspondence explains itself:

A TRAIN DESPATCH.

[George Francis Train was solicited to lecture for the families of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland. He telegraphed to J. W. Spellissy, last evening, as follows:—]

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Yes! "Erin E Pluribus Unum," "Erin go Bragh," "Down with English Despotism and up with Irish Nationality," "Our Irish girls, they should be united—to a man," "three cheers for the Philadelphia Convention and Andrew Johnson, its prophet." Allah il Allah. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

By reference to the accompanying correspondence, it will be seen that Hon. John Hogan has consented to act as Chairman of the meeting to-night:—

UNIVERSE OFFICE, No. 310 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1866.—Hon. John Hogan, Member of Congress from Missouri.—Dear Sir:—A lecture will be delivered on to-morrow (Monday) evening, by G. F Train, Esq., at Musical Fund Hall, in this city, for the benefit of the families of the imprisoned patriots in Ireland. It being generally known that your great talents have been devoted in behalf of the oppressed, and in antagonism of tyranny in whatever form manifested, the Irish Relief Committee have instructed me to send you a special invitation to attend our meeting and act as chairman. Yours, faithfully,

BENJAMIN R. BAKER, Secretary of R. C.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1866.—B. Baker, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your note of to day, requesting me to act as chairman at your meeting at Musical Fund Hall, Monday evening, 13th instant, for the purpose of raising some funds for the relief of the families of those imprisoned in Ireland who have labored for Irish independence. The object commends itself to my judgment. I have determined to attend and give it all the aid in my power, and although some of your own citizens might more suitably preside, yet I shall gladly comply with your request, and serve you to the best of my ability.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HOGAN.

Mr. Train lectured on Saturday night in Washington for the Fenians, and the audience, representing all the order, unanimously elected him Delegate at Large for the District of Columbia to the Convention.

FIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.—A man named Michael Dollard went into a lager-beer saloon kept by a man named Rue, in Frankford road, above Oxford street, and got into a row, and commenced to smash things generally. In the melee he struck the daughter of Mr. Rue, a young girl only fifteen years old, over the head with a broken bottle or some sharp instrument, cutting it in a shocking manner. The affair occurred yesterday morning before daylight, about 1 o'clock. He was arrested, and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Wilkins to answer.

FAST DRIVING.—It is about time that some of those excitable 'Jehus' who dash through the streets at such reckless speed should be brought to a sense of propriety. On Saturday afternoon Daniel Drain, while driving a wagon at a furious pace in the neighborhood of Eighth and Sansom streets, knocked down and severely injured a negro woman. Drain was taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed him to answer.

MISDEMEANOR.—Adam Dallas was arrested yesterday morning for getting into a row and disturbing a funeral procession which was passing in the neighborhood of Girard avenue and Cherry street. He was held in $800 bail by Alderman Wilkins.

FIRE.—The ice-house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Archibald Campbell, near the Seven-Mile lane, Roxborough, took fire on Friday night, and was burned to the ground. It is a total loss.

MORE DISGRACEFUL RIOTING IN THE STREETS.—Yesterday our city was disgraced by another firemen's riot. Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Good Will Engine ran out of their house, and, with muffled bells, ran down Twentieth street, below Pine, and stopped directly opposite the Western Hose house. They made no alarm until they stopped opposite the house, then one man called out through a horn to the Western Hose, "Come out, you s—s of b—s, and take our carriage now." The noise in the street caused the members to come rushing down from their bunks, thinking it was an alarm of fire, and when they got down they threw the door half open to run the carriage out. The members of the Good Will immediately fired some fifteen or twenty shots from pistols into their midst. Ald. Patchell, who lives in the neighborhood rushed out of his house to run to the station and give an alarm, when five or six shots were fired at him as he ran. The alarm was given, however, and Lieutenant Connelly, with a squad of about a dozen men, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, and soon quelled it. Officer Bayne took in charge Andrew Alexander, one of the directors of the Good Will, at the corner of Twentieth and Market, and took his horn to the station house. Alderman Swift held Alexander in $2000 bail for a further hearing before the Mayor this morning at ten o'clock, when he was remanded. Andrew Robinson, another of the rioters, was arrested by Officer Boggs, of the First District, at Twentieth and Chesnut streets. He was committed by Alderman Swift in default of $2000. Peter O'Brien was arrested by Officer Wilkins at Twentieth and Market streets, and committed by Alderman Godbon to answer.

A STRAY WAIF.—About half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening, a male infant was found on a lot near Log House lane and Ridge avenue, in the Twenty-first Ward. It was in a basket and was cleanly dressed, and in the basket, was a piece of shirt with some initials on it, and a name almost illegible, supposed to be Edwards. Mrs. Nonaviler happened to be passing at the time in a wagon with her man servant. He heard the babe crying, but Mrs. Nonaviler supposing it to be a noise made by a cat, or perhaps by some thieves, wanted to go on. The child crying out again louder than before, she stopped and found it as above stated. The child was taken charge of by Mrs. Nonaviler.

STEALING HORSEFLESH.—This morning Benjamin Henry (colored) and Michael Griffin were arrested by Officers Rieves and Wanaviler, on the charge of stealing a horse from a farmer in West Jersey, about seven miles from Camden. The horse had been stolen about two days ago. The owner found the two persons arrested in possession of his steed, but the harness, which was taken at the same time, was *non est*. They were arrested in the Twenty first Ward, at the Horse Market. The Irishman said he bought the horse from the negro, but the latter denied the gentle insinuation. However, when taken before Alderman Fletcher, they were both committed to answer the charge, in default of bail.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—We are informed by the President of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railroad that for the past few weeks, in fact, since the opening of the new road to Frankford, they have been annoyed by persons placing obstructions on the track. About two weeks ago there was a large chestnut rail placed directly across the track just below Frankford just after dark. This threw the cars off the track, and risked the lives of the passengers inside. There is reason to suppose these acts are the result of a concerted plan to annoy the Company.

CHOLERA TO-DAY.—Three cases are reported to-day at the Health Office, none of which are dangerous, and favorable symptoms of recovery are evident. The cholera in this and other cities is rapidly decreasing, and fears of its return this year are utterly unfounded. Few cases of genuine Asiatic cholera have been discovered, though deaths from diarrheal cases have been of unusually frequent occurrence, resultant rather on personal uncleanliness and intemperate indulgence than a lack of sanitary precaution on the part of the Health Board.

A WHOLESOME SCARE.—It seems almost a special dispensation of Providence that the cholera should visit our city so lightly. Yet it has had one good effect. The people have been aroused to a sense of their duty in keeping the city in a cleanly condition. Still, it is not well to indulge sanguine of the entire disappearance of the cholera. We should continue to keep the streets clean and see to the abatement of every nuisance that will tend to endanger the health of our people. It is always well to be prepared for the worst.

THE GREAT POLITICAL GATHERING.—The great Wigwam Convention is the theme of all tongues. Groups gather on the street corners to discuss its probable proceedings, and excited crowds argue about the benefits supposed to come from its gathering. Omnibuses, with the usual brass bands, are parading the streets, and we learn that active measures are being taken to prevent any disturbance of the Convention.

DISTURBING A CHURCH.—George Naylor was arrested yesterday, at the request of the Trustees of Hedding Methodist Church, situated at Seventeenth and Coates street, on the charge of disturbing the congregation while at public worship. This thing has been going on for some time, until it has become unbearable. Naylor was held in $400 bail by Alderman Hutchinson. An example should be made of the ruffian.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—On Saturday afternoon Joseph Ebert fired a musket from a house in Master street, and the shot went through the roof of another house in Hope street, near Master, and into a room wherein were seated four persons. The shot finally lodged in a joist. No one was injured. Ebert was arrested and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to answer for his carelessness.

STEALING RAIMENT.—Henry Lintilz, not having a sufficiently extensive wardrobe to make what he considers a good appearance, undertook to make a raise. He was arrested at Fourth and Callowhill streets in flagrante delicto, and taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in the sum of $800 to answer the charge of larceny.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTEEMED OFFICER OF THE POLICE.—Officer McClees died this morning, after a four days attack of Asiatic cholera. He was connected with the Police Department since June 9, 1858, and was highly esteemed for his faithful discharge of duty. He leaves a family.

A DEAD INFANT FOUND.—On Sunday afternoon, on Nicetown and Lamb Tavern road, a new-born infant was found, wrapped up in a paper, dead. It had evidently been still-born, and had been deposited there to save the expense of burial. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—A man by the name of Hugh Drain was arrested by Sergeant Walsh, at Thirty-fifth and Pine streets, on suspicion of being one of the burglars who attempted to rob Mr. Preston Hill the other night. He was taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him for a further hearing.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will hold their meeting to-morrow from 9½ to 10½ o'clock A. M., in order that the members may have an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Samuel L. Witmer, which takes place at 10½ o'clock, from the corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Samuel Stranhorn was arrested yesterday, for committing an assault and battery on a citizen at Twenty-first and Sharswood streets. He was arrested at Girard avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and when taken into custody made an assault on the officer making the arrest.

REPORTERS' TICKETS.—Owing to some alteration at the Wigwam for the better accommodation of the members of the press, the tickets for Reporters will be distributed to-morrow morning by Mr. Whiteley, at his room, No. 147 Continental Hotel from 9 to 10 o'clock.

OLD VIRGINS' ADVICE.—

"William," the wise old Virginia says,
"Hear the advice which I shall give:
Don't venture into vicious ways,
But in the walks of virtue live.
I'd have you wed a first-rate wife,
And waive her as is her due.
But there's such vanity in life,
That gal's vont vith much liking view
A chap as wears clothes bought so-so:—
That's vy to Bennett's you must go"

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Sevans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

DULCE ET DECORE EST PRO PATRIÆ MORI.—Noble, beautiful, and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

W. HENRY PATTEN, WEST END WINDOW SHADE, CURTAIN, AND UPHOLSTERY STORE, No. 1408 CHESNUT Street

WINDOW SHADES, of every description.

DAMASK, LACE, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, etc etc.

GILT CORNICES, from massive to small, neat, cheap bands.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT comprises every branch of the trade, and thorough workmen are employed for its separate parts.

SPRING BEDS AND BEDDING, in hair, husk, or feathers.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED, VARNISHED, and REPAIRED.

CARPETS cut and made, altered and put down.

UPHOLSTERY of every description, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No 1408 CHESNUT Street.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Such a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

$20 (90 WILL I GIVE, cries many a wealthy man, if I could only get well of this Rheumatism! Get Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy; if it don't cure your case you get the money back. Its wonderful cures are creating great excitement. Prepared at No 29 S. Fourth street. Price reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Used inwardly.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

TERRIBLE—600 DEATHS BY CHOLERA INFANTUM here in July, which Dr. Fitler's Infant Carminative would have positively prevented. Mothers who use it will never be without it. Tested forty years. 25 cents.

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a lioness, in the person of EMMA Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. No. 730 Chesnut street.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Now, very rare, rich, and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 6-20 wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SMITH—DOUGHERTY.—August 5, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, at the Parsonage of Summerfield M. M. Church No. 718 Dauphin street, Mr. JAMES SMITH to Miss ANNIE DOUGHERTY, all of this city.

WEBER—SNIDER.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, on Wednesday last, the 8th instant, Mr. HARRY L. WEBER to Miss MARY J. SNIDER, both of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 12th instant, ALICE, wife of George W. Allen, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 313 Beaver street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

BANES.—On the 11th instant, Mr. HIRAM BANES, in his 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 119 Shippen street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GALLAGHER.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, Dr. JOSEPH B GALLAGHER.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GAUL.—On the 12th instant, JOHN M. GAUL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in law, David Johnson, Jr., No. 261 S. Thirty-seventh street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at Asbury M. E. Church.

GUION.—On the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, of dysentery, JOHN LOUIS, only son of George Alfred and Annie Mary Guion, aged 1 year 2 months and 3 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

STOKES.—On the 11th instant, at Rancocas, N. J., Mrs. SARAH A. STOKES, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son George T. Stokes, Esq., No. 2021 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VIII.—On the 9th instant, after a painful illness, Mr. VITO VITI, in the 80th year of his age.

The members of the French Benevolent Society and male members of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 S. Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WHITE—On the 10th instant, HANNAH WHITE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Jonathan White, No. 2519 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Cheltenham M. E. Church.

AS "A STITCH IN TIME MAY SAVE NINE," so a little Hardware early used in repairing may be found economical. A general assortment for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAS PLYERS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE, by which the nipples of the Gas Burners may be unscrewed and cleaned out. For sale at the Hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TACK CLAWS THAT DO NOT GET LOOSE in the handle (because they are riveted through the tang) and the ordinary kinds are for sale with a variety of Carpet Hammers and a tough article of Carpet tacks, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

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1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
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10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods ...	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods.....	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding.....	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
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20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, Violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing.....	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions.....	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding.	50
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28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker.....	50
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33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book.....	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book.....	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book.....	3 00

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Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book.....	$10 00
Single vials, with directions.....	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
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Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
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HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

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BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 16 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to] 5 31§

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 13.

Wheat for Distribution.

The Agricultural Department is in receipt of 200 bushels of very superior Bouton Wheat, which it is proposed to distribute. It is the earliest variety known in the country, and its great advantage is that it escapes the fly and rust.

Conscience Money.

"Restitution," at Chicago, August 3, 1866, incloses $14,000, and writes to Mr. United States Treasurer—"Please accept this from one making his peace with God, and appropriate it to the use of the Government, as it justly belongs to the United States."

Payment of Pensions.

On Monday next the Treasury Department commence sending out the funds to the various Pension Agents, for the payment of Pensions due September 1. The amount required for this purpose is something over $8,000,000, and the Department began thus wisely to send it forward that the Agents may commence their payments promptly on the day they are due.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Bank Statement issued to-day presents the following results:—

An increase of Loans	$1,454 344
An increase of Circulation	216,973
An increase of Deposits	75 553
An increase of Legal-tenders	624,756
A decrease of Specie	1,024 691

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 103; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central scrip 122; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 105; Reading, 113; Hudson River, 52; Canton, 67; Virginia 6s, 79; Missouri 6s, 69; Western Union, 58; Carolinas, 65; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 105; 10-40s, 99; 5-20s, 109; Coupon 6s, 110; Gold, 149.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The regular business of the August Term was begun to-day. Prison cases were before the court.

The docket was well filled, containing thirteen humorous and homely unfortunates.

William Litchfield pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a horse, carriage and harness, valued at $1000, the property of Joseph L. Utt. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of July he entered the stable No. 529 Market street. He was overtaken with the stolen property in Harrisburg on the 5th of July. Sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

John C. Blockem pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of chickens valued at $6. Sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

William T. Perrel pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants, valued at $7, the property of William Preston. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Ezra Dora pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $150 the property of E. Shineff. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

John and James Brancer pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of carpenters' tools, valued at $6 35, the property of John Harris. The tools were stolen from Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

Thomas Collins was charged with the larceny of $5 50, the property of E. Canson. On the 5th of July he snatched the money from the hands of Julia Hanson on the street, and ran away. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, sentenced to County Prison for eighteen

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The rights of woman, what are they?
The right to labor, love, and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep,
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear,
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort to despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The right, when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim;
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide
In simple faith to Him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flight for heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love;
The right to die that love to prove.
The right to brighten earthly homes
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well;
Thy silent influence none can tell.
If these are thine, why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for.

LETTER FROM MRS. RITCHIE.

London Riots—Anecdote of the Queen of Hanover—Annual Dramatic Celebration at the Dulwich College—Much Ado About Nothing—Mr. Ruskin—Manner in which the College was Founded—Mr. D. D. Home's Appearance at the New Royalty Theatre—Gustave Dore's Illustrations of the Idylls of the King—Tennyson's Indignation Against American Letter-Writers—The Success of the Cosmopolitan—French Academy Prize Poem—Decoration for Heroic Women—The Empress Eugenie Among the Cholera Patients—Victor Hugo's Price, etc.

LONDON, July 28.—The London riots have been the one engrossing topic of the week, but you will doubtless receive so ample an account from your political correspondent, that although the proximity of our own residence to the scene of disturbance has made us an eye-witness to some serious incidents, we forbear entering into details. Certainly the English are not constitutionally a merry nation, but we can bear witness that when they are regularly hilarious their excitement takes a singular rage. The form, and seems wholly free from ferocity tearmen and boys whom we saw industriously pile, ing up the railing of Hyde Park, for half a mile, and trying to force the gates, and getting unmercifully pummelled by the police, and almost crushed to death in the crowd, seemed to be enjoying themselves excessively; they were "out on a spree," "going in for a lark," and only in earnest so far as they were determined to prove, even to violence, that the working classes had as much right to make use of the park as pleasure-seeking idlers or wealthy aristocrats.

We have just heard an anecdote of the Queen of Hanover which testifies to her almost eccentric kindness of heart. One of her maids of honor in writing to an artist in London, mentions that just after the King left for the war, a lady who was visiting at the palace gave impromptu birth to an infant. It was necessary that the mother should be at once removed to her own residence. The Queen, who has strong maternal instincts, chose to carry the babe in her own arms to its home. The narrative states that when she issued into the street (we presume to enter her carriage, though from the lady's letter one might draw the inference that she walked), the people, whohad just seen their monarch depart, cheered her enthusiastically. She paused, and with the new-born infant lying on her breast, addressed the crowd, and thanked her subjects for their sympathy—their devotion—their allegiance. Some idea of the beautiful tenderness which characterizes the Queen may be formed from this incident, for the facts come to us too direct to be questioned.

The annual dramatic celebration at Dulwich College took place on the 25th of this month. *Much Ado About Nothing* was (mis) represented by the pupils; the heroines being personated by boys, as in the days of Shakespeare. It will be remembered that this college was founded by one William Alleyn, an actor, and the friend of Shakespeare. The present performance took place in the very hall built by this William Alleyn, in 1618. As may be supposed, the attempts of the juveniles to interpret Shakespeare were in the highest degree mirth-provoking—their cracked or sepulchral voices piping, or croaking out witticisms, or the exquisite poetry of the great bard—their unsteady movements, the knocking of knees, and swaying backward and forward of bodies, as though all the actors seemed to fancy themselves standing on the deck of a ship in a rough sea—the uncouthly odd gestures—the pointing with one finger at the person addressed—the spasmodic thrusting out of arms, then holding them as though glued to the sides—and especially the management of the female costume by the large-waisted, flat-chested, hipless boys, convulsed the audience with laughter, and converted Shakespeare's delightful comedy into the richest burlesque.

But there was one grave, intellectual, high souled man, seated among the boisterous spectators, who could not enjoy the joke, and evidently writhed as though pins were being thrust into his delicate flesh—it was John Ruskin. His fine organization and his veneration for art rendered such a travesty positive desecration to him.

The climax of the ludicrous was capped when, after the performance, "Benedict" and "Beatrice," "Hero" and "Claudio," "Don John," "Dogberry," and "Verges" came forth, in their costumes, bearing trays of ices, and strutted about among the audience, crying, "Please pass back the tray!" with the same sepulchral or cracked tones in which they had just uttered, "Silence is perfectest herald of joy—I were but little happy if I could say how much!" or, "There was a star *danced*, and under that I was born?" Or,

"Behold how like a maid she blushes there!
Can e not that blood as modest evidence
To witness simple virtue?"

Or,

'O, she is fallen
Into a pit of ink, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again."

After Shakespeare and the ices had been disposed of, the boys represented the *Irish Tiger* in so creditable a manner that one could not but regret that they had been permitted to treat the immortal dramatist so unmercifully.

The advantages of education afforded by this Dulwich College are so great that people have moved from all parts of London to the adjacent parishes, as a residence there entitles their children to education, upon the payment of a very small fee.

Sir Francis Bacon tried to persuade William Alleyn, of Dulwich, to devote his fortune to the founding of a dramatic college, somewhat similar to the one now in existence. But Alleyn probably had no great veneration for the profession, for instead of carrying out the suggestion of Bacon, he provided for the education of twelve boys, and the maintenance of twelve paupers of the Parish of Dulwich, who were to be in charge of a master and two wardens; these had to be chosen from bachelors bearing the name of Alleyn. In 1857 the annual interest of the Alleyn fund amounted to $50,000, yet such rigid economy was practised as regarded the pupils, that they were only allowed one room, in which they eat, slept, and studied. The master and wardens, however, lived in the most luxurious style, and became famous for their lavish hospitality, until it struck some one these lolly bachelor Alleyns were hardly devoting the money of the testator to its legitimate use by storing their cellars with choice wines and giving superb dinners, and the matter was carried before Parliament, and a general reform instituted.

There are now three hundred instead of twelve pupils, and the income derived from Alleyn's landed estate now amounts to £15,000 a year.

Among the interesting souvenirs of bygone days, preserved in the library of this venerable building, are two pictured panels taken from the state barge of Queen Elizabeth.

On the 23d of this month Mr. D. D. Home, after having been for some time announced to appear at the St. James as "Mr. Oakley," in *The Jealous Wife*, and having withdrawn his name because the part was unsuited to him, appeared at the New Royalty Theatre, supported by a distinguished company of amateurs—Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the author of "Broken Ties," etc., Captain Disney Roebuck, Mrs. Williams, etc.—Mr. Home assumed the character of "Henri de Neuville," in *Fool and Passion*. The house was thronged with a highly fashionable audience, chiefly Mr. Home's personal friends, and his reception was rapturous. Justice compels us to say that the expectations of those who had heard his admirable readings and lectures were not realized. Mr. Home was suffering from severe indisposition and overpowering nervousness, but he thought it better to struggle through the performance than to dismiss the audience. We are forced to the conclusion that, although Mr. Home possesses undoubted talent, the stage is not his vocation.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson astonished us by his masterly personation of "Desmaret." It was a performance so highly finished, so remarkable for its delicate coloring, so strong in its manifestations of passion, and so full of unexpected points that we do not believe it could have been surpassed by the most experienced London actor.

M. Gustave Dore, whose drawings have obtained such sudden popularity, has been engaged to supply a series of illustrations to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." He is to receive one thousand guineas for eight illustrations. The volume is to appear at Christmas, and will probably be the gift book of the season. In America, where Tennyson is even more read than in England, it will certainly command a large sale.

A friend who visited Tennyson lately informs us that the poet was in such a state of fierce indignation in consequence of the liberties taken by some American letter-writer, that he had made up his mind to close his doors against the crowd of Americans who venture to call and pay homage to his genius, without any especial introduction. A party arrived while our friend was present, but Mr. Tennyson received the cards, not the visitors. We recognized the names as belonging to a family who would have been styled in America "*our best people*."

The *Cosmopolitan*, edited by Colonel Fuller, is becoming a power in London. One of the leading statesmen of Europe is so much pleased with its tone and the general character of the articles—especially with those which support the conservative policy of President Johnson—that he has just subscribed for one hundred copies, to be regularly sent to the most prominent *diplomats* throughout Europe. We hear that portions of the leading articles of the *Cosmopolitan* have been sent as telegrams, translated in various languages, to the principal journals on the continent. It is very rarely that an American is accorded the influential position in London which Colonel Fuller now occupies.

The French Academy has given as the subject of its prize poem for the next year, "The Death of President Lincoln."

The Emperor Napoleon has been urged to institute a decoration which should be given exclusively to women, for acts of courage, devotedness, or charity. It is to be hoped that the order will be called "Eugenie." The noble conduct of the Empress, who walks so fearlessly among the cholera-stricken patients in France, and bears a healing balm with the stimulus of her presence, deserves that her name should descend to posterity attached to such an order.

At Nancy she crossed on foot a popular quarter of the city, followed by a crowd, who grasped at her clothes in their enthusiasm, and actually tore her muslin dress. The bits were struggled for by the crowd—every one wanted to secure, as a relic, a shred of the garment worn by the "Providence blonde." The Empress only smiled, and allowed the destruction.

The Empress also visited the House of Correction for juvenile offenders, at Nancy, and talked to the youthful culprits, who wept at her kindness. In the afternoon the prefect presented 150 of the ladies of Nancy, while the Prince Imperial received their children, whom he invited to luncheon the next day.

On her return to Paris, the Empress was received in the heartiest manner by an immense crowd, which had gathered at the station. The Emperor passed through the throng, and himself opened the door of the saloon carriage, lifted out the Prince Imperial, and kissed him repeatedly. He then handed out the Empress, and took off his hat as he embraced her. The cheering was tremendous. The Empress wore a dress of pink and white striped silk, looped over a petticoat of the same, a black silk mantelet, and a white bonnet. As usual, the Prince wore a suit of brown holland.

The *Lancet* mentions a lady who has proved herself a veritable Florence Nightingale in the cholera wards of the London Hospital. From the very commencement of the epidemic she has passed her time amid scenes of suffering and death that would try the stoutest heart. She offered her help at a time when, from the sudden increase of patients, such assistance was urgently required. She is very young and very fair, yet, wherever the need is greatest, and the work hardest, there she is to be seen moving from bed to bed, in ceaseless efforts to comfort and relieve—toiling until her limbs almost refuse to sustain her. The *Lancet* says, "The effect of the fair young creature's presence has been that the nurses have been encouraged by her never-failing energy and cheerfulness, so that the dread of the disease has been lost in efforts to combat it. This is an instance of devotion which it would be an insult to praise—it need only be recorded."

Victor Hugo asks £20,000 for his new novel, called "Ninety-Three."

ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

Dubbings.

College honors, A. M.'s, D. D.'s, L.L. D.'s, etc., have become so common that anything about these titles is personally interesting to a great number of individuals. The *Christian Advocate* has a good article on this subject, from which we quote:—

The degrees in the "arts," bachelors and masters, are probably of Italian and French origin, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century. Previous to their institution no other distinctions were recognized in the schools than those of master and pupil. The "arts" taught in the colleges of the middle ages consisted of grammar, logic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and proficiency in the first three was recognized as an honorable standing of scholarship, while he who had mastered the whole seven was accounted a prodigy of learning. The degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was instituted by Pope Gregory IX (1227 to 1241), though the significance of the name is not determined, and both the degrees in the arts were conferred at Oxford as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, in much the same manner still in use in the English universities and among American colleges. Generally a four years' course of study in actual attendance, or its equivalent, ascertained by examinations, is exacted as the condition of the first degree, after which the second is given without examinations, at the end of three years longer. Entering upon the first degree was called "commencement," and from that fact the anniversary occasions, when those degrees are conferred, are usually styled "commencements," though, as they usually occur at the end rather than the beginning of the collegiate year, to the uninitiated the name sounds paradoxical.

The degree of doctor originated nearly at the same time with the degrees in the arts. The title indicated that its subject had gone over all the studies indicated by the specific title, and was authorized to teach them. From the "Cyclopedia" we learn that "the first ceremonious installation of a doctor was at the University of Bologna, when Bulgarius was promoted to the doctorate of the civil and canon law"—Legium Doctor, or LL. D. Soon after the same degree was conferred by the University of Paris on Peter Lombard and Gilbert de la Parree, two of the most eminent theologians of that period. In England the degree of doctor was in use in the reign of King John. In Germany during this period a doctor of law enjoyed the same privileges as knights and prelates. The first doctors were of law or theology (Divinitatis Doctor—D. D.); that of medicine (Medicinæ Doctor—M. D.) was added during the next century, and the whole system of degrees as now in use was soon after arranged as it now exists. The German universities have instituted the degree of doctor of philosophy, and in England that of doctor of music is sometimes given. "In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge," says the authority just referred to, "and in most European universities, a student who is to receive the degree of doctor has to prepare one or more theses, which in Germany are called inaugural theses. In the United States the title is conferred upon those of eminent learning or ability in their professions, without demanding from them any learned exercise in return." The only question likely to arise as to this statement is, whether the condition of "eminent learning or ability" is uniformly insisted upon. * * * The degree of Master of Arts is given "in course" to all worthy bachelors of three or four years' standing.

The degree of Doctor is intended to indicate an advanced stage of proficiency in the specialty indicated, attained to by its recipient. Only two forms of that degree are much used by our colleges, those of law and divinity. Of these the former is given to indicate, not especially legal learning, but rather general scholarship; the latter has by use become rather a clerical than a collegiate degree. By a very recent usage, and of doubtful authority, the degree in laws has been placed above that of divinity, as an object of further ambition for or a means for a reduplicated compliment to those who have received the theological degree, and accordingly our colleges have taken to adding the LL.D. to the D. D. won by some of our *literati*.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 28sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

6 13wim2m Passenger Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 329 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

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These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

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6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2:00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express due 7:00.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:07.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 8:22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

5 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw2 9t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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$6,000,000

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Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Minor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis, with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rat of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

SCIENCE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

FOURTH DAY—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FISHES OF THE AMAZON, AND OTHER INTERESTING PAPERS.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., August 10.—The fifth scientific session began at 9 o'clock this morning. Admiral C. H. Davis took the chair. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, then offered a paper "On Sound in its Economic Applications." He gave an account of the organization of the Lighthouse Board of this country. This Board consists of two officers of the army, two of the navy, and two civilians of high scientific attainment. Three members of this Academy are on the Board. He spoke of the committees on lighting, experiments, etc. Being a member of the Committee on Experiments, he gave an account of some which had been made at the lighthouse near New Haven, with a view to selecting the best means of using sound for giving warning to ships. They had tried steam whistles, fog-bells, etc. A steam-whistle which had been presented made a very great sound, which was said to have been heard at the distance of thirty miles. The instrument they found best adapted to their purposes was a fog-trumpet, which gave the most sound in proportion to power, in the best way. Professor Henry stated, as the most surprising fact observed, that the sound was found to reach to the greatest distance in a direction at right angles to the course of the wind, instead of in the direction of the wind, as would naturally be supposed. He thought at first that he must be mistaken, but on finding something similar in a French scientific magazine, he constructed an instrument by which he verified his previous observations. His experiments were still very incomplete, but he hoped with his instrument to work out some valuable results. Professor Henry added a remark as to automatic machines offered to the Board. None had been adopted except one invented by Colonel Bache of the army, by which the waves dashing into the lower end of a hole in the rock made a trumpet sound at the upper end by the column of air driven up. He asked for any suggestions the Academy might have to offer that would be of use to the Board.

The subjects of interrupted sound, and change and variety of pitch, were brought up; as, also, the question whether sounds of different pitch travelled at different rates of speed. Dr. B. A. Gould spoke of the experiments of Mr. Boyden, of Boston, in this line, and then took occasion to pay a tribute to Mr. Boyden's genius, which was little known because of his modesty. Others spoke similarly of his inventive mind, careful observation, etc., and of the great importance of pursuing Mr. Boyden to publish his results.

Professor Agassiz next spoke "On the Geographical Distribution of the Fishes in the waters of the Amazon." He found, when he went there, that about 150 species had been described. We have trustworthy information that the greatest number seen was not over 230. Now he himself had collected specimens of over 1800 species, and he was convinced that the whole number of species was at least 3000. He spoke of the facilities extended by the Government of Brazil, the Amazonian Steamship Company, and by every one whom he met, without which he could have accomplished little. Even the fishermen were ordered by the Mayors or Presidents of the provinces to go fishing for him. Often five or six boats would be about his ship, bringing fish which had been speared, shot with arrows, caught in nets or with hooks, or poisoned. He thought, therefore, that such a collection of fishes as he had brought home could not soon be seen again. The Emperor of Brazil, returning from the army on the Paraguay, sent for him to talk with him of the Amazon. Imagine his delight at finding the table covered with dishes filled with the fishes of the Uraguay, which the Emperor himself had gathered, and which he then gave him for comparison. He believed he was not wrong in saying that the basin of the Amazon is the largest freshwater basin in the world. It flows through a country three thousand miles long, with a fall of only 900 feet. As a result of this, the time of filling up of the Upper Amazon is six months earlier than that of the mouth. The tributaries of the south side supply it most in December, while those on the north take their turn in June. This is the economy of power in this grand river, upon which its rise and fall are very much interacted. Many of those rivers are tinged with some solution, which he thought to be vegetable, and which had a blackish color. These, however, which took their rise in tropical forests were clear. The Amazon is so white in color that when the Rio Negro pours in its black tide it does not change the Amazon. The white rather overlies the black, and the two colors flow side by side for many miles. The average temperature of all these rivers is 27 deg. Centigrade, and the range only 5 deg. Centigrade. It would be hard to find a region of such equable temperature. The known species of the Amazon are more than the known species of the Atlantic, while, he might add, the number of aquatic birds is amazing. He then spoke of the characteristics of our fishes and those of the Amazonian fishes in comparison. The most characteristic class is that of the gonioids, which corresponds to our hornpouts, but with more nearly to our sturgeons. There is a kind of sturgeon in the Mississippi river which is very closely allied to them. It is a family of typical distribution. It may be said, is it not possible that these fishes migrate? so that thing could be inferred from their presence in certain localities only. He had seen this difficulty, and had divided his city, making collections on different parts of the river for many months at the same time; so that he felt that his conclusions were not based on sufficient knowledge. Another family, which was quite numerous, is that of the siluroids. He knew of no lake or small river in the country which furnished more than 62 species; but in a very small lake in Brazil he obtained 300 species, and from larger lakes and rivers he figured still larger numbers. The next family is that of the chromids. It is almost exclusively South American, with a few species in Africa. He believed the number of these known to exist in the Amazon was 11. He himself had added 19. Where the bounds of transition in geographical distribution of these fishes were, and what were the causes of this distribution, he could not say. He had spread his assistants about so that he was sure of the fact, but he could not yet go beyond it. Every prominent type of the ocean finds its type among these same chromids. He did not speak of the habits of these fishes. Many species carry their eggs in the sides of the fish like food, or tobacco, if you please. Others bury them in holes. There are others in which the eggs become attached to the lower part of the abdomen, others sit upon their eggs like a bird, one class covering them with the mouth; the aerated water thus helps to hatch them. Another family is the cerasids, corresponding to our minnows and herring. But there are some kinds of fish which range all along the Amazon and its tributaries. We cannot tell why they should have a general distribution any more than we can at present explain the local distribution of the others. He spoke of the presence of skates, of eels, of swordfish, etc. He finally spent three weeks at the mouth of the Amazon, receiving every facility from the President of the province of Para to see what would go into the ocean from the river, or the river way. He did not know a single codfish-like fish on the coasts of Brazil, nor anything like the sculpins. He added that the artist of the expedition had prepared paintings of 800 fresh-water fishes, and of 300 species from the sea. If Professor Henry could let him have volumes of the Smithsonian publications, and the material wherewith to do it.

Professor Henry spoke of the great value to the science of Professor Agassiz's explorations, of the facilities afforded by the authorities of Brazil, and of the duty of the Academy to take action showing its appreciation of and gratitude for their kindness. Professor Pefree paid a tribute to Professor Agassiz's modesty, personal influence, worth, and scientific character. A committee to take into consideration and report upon the action which the Academy should take in showing such appreciation and gratitude will be appointed.

Mr. B. A. Gould was next in order with a paper on the "Stature of the American Soldiers." Dr. Gould apologized for lack of complete preparation, as he had not expected to read to-day. He recalled the fact that he read a paper a year ago on "The Ages of the American Soldiers." He had here the results as the stature of 1,000,000 men. Clerks had been sent to the Adjutant-Generals of the different States, who had transcribed from the muster-rolls. The results have shown how much more satisfactory the statistics would be if we had the stature of the earlier troops, who must have been a sturdier class of men. The rules of the army require that the height shall be given at the nearest one-fourth inch. Yet the number whose height was given in whole inches was four times what it should be, and the number whose stature ended in a half inch was twice too great, showing the tendency of the measurers to take round numbers. Another striking fact developed is that the time of reaching the maximum height is very much later than is generally supposed, being 28 in men born in America. Again, it is found that the height of those at 35 is not so great as that of those at 29 and 30. This he attributed to the consolidation of the cartilages of the backbone. It might be said that the height decreases during the day, and that by carrying heavy weights, etc., the height was diminished for a few hours. He thought, however, that the error of this cause must have been eliminated by the great number of measurements made at all hours of the day. The attempts to indicate a rate of growth have not been found very satisfactory. The age for maximum stature comes earliest in States where the height is found to be the greatest—an unexpected result. Again, the men of foreign birth were considerably shorter than those of American nativity. But strange to say, the stature seems to depend more on the place in which they were reared than on that in which they were born. A Massachusetts man reared in Iowa is an inch taller. The average height of the first 50,000 of New York troops was 67·4 inches; of the second 50,000, 67·5; of the third, 65·8. He had thought that this third result must be wrong, and had made an unavailing effort to correct it. He finally found that two-thirds of the men composing this especial count were enlistments in the Navy; so that it seemed at least as if the shorter men preferred that manner of life. A similar examination of the books of the Navy Department confirmed this result, showing that the sailors are two inches shorter than the soldiers; while the landsmen enlisted in the Navy were found to be about the same height as the soldiers. The only explanation of this fact that is at all satisfactory is, that the early life on shipboard hinders growth. The highest stature found was 6 feet 10 inches. The men who measured over 6 feet 4, numbered several hundred. He had convinced himself that these tall men did not wear as well as the shorter, by a great deal. He called attention to the difference in height of the men enlisted for different States. He had computed the average height for each year of age. The years showing the greatest average height were different in the various States, but those greatest averages were as follows, in inches:—

Maine, 68·6; Vermont, 68·1; New Hampshire, 67·9; Massachusetts, three classes, 67·4, 67·3, 67·5; Rhode Island, 67·5; Connecticut, 67·5; New York, five classes, 67·3, 67·8, 65·8 (sailors), 67·2, 67·6; New Jersey, 66·7; Pennsylvania, three classes, 67·8, 67·5, 67·6; Ohio, three classes, 68·8, 68·3, 68·1; Indiana, 68·7, 68·6; Michigan, 67·8; Wisconsin, 67·7; Iowa, 69; Louisiana, 67·3; Minnesota, 68·3; Missouri, 68·5—seamen, 66·8; average of all, 68, which disposes of many things said in disparagement of American soldiers.

The Adjutant-General of Iowa was very reluctant to have the records in his office examined, because he did not wish to have the soldiers from his State appear at a disadvantage, and no muster rolls of the first and tallest troops had been kept. "Those were men worth looking at," he said.

Professor Agassiz thought that smaller men would choose the navy. He said that it took time to produce large frames, and the West was a limestone region. Dr. Gould said that the limestone theory could not account for the difference in height between the New England States. This most interesting and valuable paper called out many questions and considerable discussion. The results of these and other investigations as to the vital statistics of the Union army, which have been carried on by the Sanitary Commission, are soon to be published.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, was invited to sit with the Academy.

Next came Professor Guyot with a paper "On the influence of the hour of the day upon the heights obtained by barometrical measurement." He said that the barometric method of measuring mountains had been found altogether the best, but went on to show the drawbacks and uncertainties to which it was exposed, and especially to set forth one source of error and necessity of correction depending on the hour of the day at which observation was made, and varying with the season and month. The amount and theory of this correction were given by him at considerable length. He said that he was engaged in the preparation of tables which should greatly facilitate the use of the barometer for measuring heights, by lightening the labor of calculating the observations when made, making it a less than five minutes' job for each observation. This he did because he had such faith in the usefulness of barometric observations, and wished to have them indefinitely multiplied and spread all over the country. He had himself measured 1500 heights between the White Mountains and Georgia. It was necessary to exercise a cautious judgment in choosing the time and circumstances of an observation; if that were properly done, its result could be relied upon with a great deal of confidence.

Professor Henry explained the prominent part which Professor Guyot had already, years ago, taken in aiding such observations, by tables which the Smithsonian Institution had published and distributed, and which were now called for and used all over the world; he hoped that the news and improved tables would be made public in the same way.

At 1 o'clock the Academy adjourned.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
June 29. Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30. Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A FICHON, deceased.
" 30. A. H. Warthman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased
" 30. Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased
" 30. Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2. George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased
" 3. Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3. Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased
" 5. Henry M. Decuert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5. Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7. William B. Robbins, administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD deceased.
" 12. William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased
" 13. Pres ey Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11. Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18. Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20. Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS MCATEE, deceased.
" 21. Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23. John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY deceased
" 24. Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, dec ased
" 24. Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased
" 26. Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26. Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI deceased
" 26. George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7,000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " " "
" 10,000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank,
" 60,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank,
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet ¾ " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. No. 250 G street, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twenty-ninth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pivers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 small Gear.
288 Lumbers.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Lumbers for Battery
24 Porous Cups.
162 (13) oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
220 pounds Mercury.
1005 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2360 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
105 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small
10 Reel Stands, centre
1 Platform Scale
120 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Pull Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles
3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 20
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee s)
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
20 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
393 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 10t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
Mcclellan Saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles worn.
Head Halters and chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky, a large lot of CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—

845 Great Coats,
825 Great Coat Straps,
83 prs Inly Trowsers,
84 prs M'td "
27 Flannel Shirts,
31 prs Drawers,
658 Woollen Blankets,
20 Rubber "
178 Rub'r Tent Ponchos,
3116 Knapsacks,
2373 Haversacks,
800 Canteens.
76 Camp Kettles,
902 Mess Pans,
5420 Shelter Tents,
109 Dog Tents,
715 Common Tents,
1106 Wall Tents,
577 " flies,
11 Sibley Tents,
61 Hospital Tents,
267 " " flies.

Terms—Cash in United States Currency.

Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of purchaser.

By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot Quartermaster. J. H. BELCHER,
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Sailed or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles H. Graflen, Sunday Mercury office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 229 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1231 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1082 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Cartis, No. 109 Burrell's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold considerable quantities, as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 818 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 ly

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES A POSITIVE CURE."

For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury 1 rice $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

In case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists

D. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 6 4 5

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·40 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·0 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SUNBURY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, also, excursion tickets, available only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 1000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·25 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3·5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾ 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6,

THE NEW ORLEANS OUTRAGE.

What General Sheridan Did Say.

A gentleman just from Washington informs us that he *knows* that the following is a part of what General Phil. Sheridan did send in his despatch to the authorities at Washington, in reference to the riot at New Orleans. He says General Sheridan used substantially the following language:—

"This is one of the greatest outrages that ever occurred in any country. I refuse to obey the orders of any 'Confederate.' I tender my resignation, and shall keep New Orleans under martial law until further advices."

If that is what General Sheridan said, and it sounds just like what he would send, it is no wonder that his despatches were mutilated or suppressed. We make this public statement on the authority of our informant, whose name is at the service of the officials, if they want it. Let them now publish General Sheridan's original despatches.—*Jersey City Times.*

The Rebel Grand Jury Attempting to Forestall Public Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—The Rebels, fearing the terrible results to them from the lawful and emphatic investigation now being made by the Military Commission appointed to investigate the massacre of our Union men, have, through their Grand Jury of picked Rebels, attempted to forestall public opinion by a published report based on the *ex parte* evidence of prominent Rebels, most of whom were directly or indirectly participants in the massacre, and are consequently interested in screening themselves from the punishment they so richly merit. That the murderer should be acquitted on his own statement, without hearing the testimony of his accusers, is an apt illustration of Rebel justice, and plainly shows the straits to which they are put in order to cover up their infamy. The New Orleans *Tribune*, commenting on this report of the Grand Jury, says:—

"We are forced to believe that the character of said reports is strictly partisan, partial, incomplete and highly derogatory to the true character of jurors, in whose hands are intrusted the rights and liberties of every person in the community. We can produce abundant testimony to show that the disturbance was caused by those who were opposed to the meeting of the Convention, and if the Grand Jury is not in possession of the same we can furnish it. The statement that the blacks were exhorted to exterminate the whites by any one in sympathy with the Convention is utterly false, and is indignantly hurled back in the face of him who utters such a preposterous lie. We defy the combined infamy and treachery of our murderous opponents to make such appear on a fair and impartial investigation. We know that the blacks were told to go to their homes quietly, and disturb or molest no one, but to stand in their own defense if any one interfered with them. Such was the language of the murdered Dostie on Friday night, the 27th of July. We have published the statement of several eye-witnesses, and one of a member of the convention, which clearly shows that an audience quietly seated in the hall and unarmed were fired upon repeatedly, and some of them killed, on the 30th inst., and that murder, and not arrest, was their object."

[We append a letter received by Judge KELLEY from a distinguished citizen of New Orleans, in which a truthful version of the late riot and its cause is given. The writer is a gentleman high in the legal profession, holding an important public office, and one whose word can be relied on in every respect. As we do not believe in the prevalent practice of printing *private* letters without the author's consent, we withhold his name.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1866.

HON. William D. Kelley, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Sir:—As you already know, Monday last was a day of violence and murder, resulting in the establishment of martial law in New Orleans. The press of the city and all those interested will endeavor to make the Constitutional Convention responsible for the disturbance; but I assure you that a fair and impartial investigation of the whole matter, which General Baird is determined to make, will relieve it from any connection therewith, except as a party wantonly assailed.

The spirit of the Rebellion was and still is here, and imprudent persons on both sides only afforded a pretext for its fearful and predetermined outbreak.

The Convention was called to order a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Monday, 30th July, 1866. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Horton, of the Baptist Church. The roll was called, some thirty members only being present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in the absent members, and a recess of one hour was taken, from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M.

By this time the crowd in and around the building, consisting principally of colored persons, had become quite large, and a procession of freedmen passing along the adjoining street was the immediate occasion for the outbreak, which soon became an indiscriminate slaughter of negroes by a Rebel police and semi-organized mob, most, if not all, of whom are ex-Rebel soldiers. The Memphis riot was far surpassed, excepting the fires. When the negroes in the street were dispersed (which was quickly done), some taking refuge in the State House building, the police made an assault upon the Hall of Representatives, where some of the members of the Convention were still collected, with many quiet spectators, and, after two or three ineffectual efforts, obtained entrance, and began firing upon all in it, killing and wounding many, including several members of the Convention and two ministers of the Gospel, who were there as spectators. One of the clergymen was Mr. Horton, who, being present, had been invited to open the meeting with prayer; the other was Mr. H. G. Jackson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a co-laborer of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman in this field of missions. They are seriously, if not fatally, wounded and beaten.

For over three hours, until General Baird could bring his troops from the barracks below the city, the city was in the possession of an infuriated police and mob, composed largely of returned Rebel soldiers. In the evening the General wisely and necessarily proclaimed martial law, and is now holding the city, its condition requiring it; but the publication on Tuesday of President Johnson's despatch to the State Attorney-General (*a Rebel Brigadier General*) has carried dismay to the Union people, and the conviction now exists that we are turned over to the Rebels, and that the *loyal only* are to be made to suffer in consequence of secession and rebellion. Such is the reward of loyalty to the Government of the United States. Such the definition and punishment of treason. The State Governments are given into the hands of Rebels, drunken with the blood of their fellow-countrymen and *hate of all Unionists*; the loyal are proscribed, persecuted, oppressed, and when they turn to the only hope of relief, they are hunted, shot, beaten, murdered, and the remnant again delivered over to their remorseless, unforgiving enemies. What encouragement is there to be true? What prospect have the loyal? Every effort they make to resume a peaceful position in the Union is branded as conspiracy, revolution, treason. Men may combine and conspire to precipitate the country into rebellion, establish hostile governments, provoke a mighty war, cause the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives, and when overcome not only go free, but be vested with authority and power to slowly crush those who endeavored to be loyal, by a system of exclusion from place and employment, and of social proscription and persecution.

Will not the *people* of the loyal States do something? If they do not, in twelve months not a voice will dare be heard here for the Union; all will flee, or become silent and hopeless, *if not changed.*

You will bear in mind that the call of the Convention was sanctioned by the Governor of the State, by his issuing writs of election of delegates in parishes not already represented; and the meeting on Monday was to organize as far as practicable, ascertain the vacancies that have occurred since its adjournment, and officially notify the Governor of them, so that he might order special elections to fill them, and then to adjourn till after the elections. Thus having the whole State represented, and the body of the Convention completed, their work was to be submitted to the people. The Rebels have control here, and are determined to maintain it. The members of the Convention who were present on Monday are indicted by a packed Rebel grand jury, at the charge of a Rebel judge, and under the direction of a Rebel attorney-general, on the charge of "making and knowingly assisting at an unlawful assembly." We will be tried by a Rebel jury, and, of course, found guilty and turned over to a Rebel sheriff (a Rebel brigadier-general)—quite an entertaining prospect for those who were trying to get into the Union. God protect the country!

P. S.—August 3.—Since writing the above the criminal judge has delivered another charge to his grand jury declaring the Convention an unlawful assembly, for an unlawful purpose, and all the members present guilty as principals of the murder of all who were killed on Monday. *Of course*, all will be indicted, imprisoned without benefit of bail, kept in confinement until November or longer, tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed. There is no relief—no hope! The Rebels have the opportunity, the power, and the will. The military cannot interfere under the President's orders, while he is directing certain State officers, ignoring the Governor and all who are suspected of loyalty, and selecting such as are suitable to his purposes. God help us!

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, (First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M. on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores viz:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank,
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,
1072 lbs cast iron Railroad Chairs,
9 Hand Cars,
6 Warehouse Trucks,
3 Wagons (two-horse),
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),
3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
5 Portable Forges,
4 Smith's Bellows,
13 Anvils,
1 Tire Bender,
1 Tire Drill,
1 Hand Drill,
1 Fanning Mill,
75 Gum Buckets
1 Work-hour Bell (large),
Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,
Tables,
Chairs,
Wardrobes,
Stationery Cases,
Iron Bedsteads,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Cooking Utensils,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,
Spokes,
Felloes,
Wagon Wheels,
Halters,
Cold Chisels,
Files,
Hammers,
Farrier Knives,
Punches,
Stocks and Dies,
Heading Tools,
Travellers,
Vices,
Wrenches,
Adzes,
Augers,
Braces and Bits,
Wood Clamps,
Iron Cutters,
Gouges,
Brackets,
Drawing Knives,
Spirits Levels,
Tape Lines,
Planes,
Glue Pots,
Saw Sets,
Hand-Saws,
Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Squares,
Tri-ing Squares,
Broad Axes,
Calipers,
Compasses,
Mallets,
Pincers,
Screwdrivers,
Spokeshaves,
Spitting Gauges,
Round and Straight Knives,
Cutting Pliers,
Rivet Sets,
Claw and Edge Tools,
Pricking Wheels,
Paint Brushes,
Paint Cans,
Paint Muller,
Paint Stone,
Paint Mill,
Paints,
Colors
Venetian Red,
Grind-stones and Frames,
Soldering Irons,
Lumber Rule,
Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 6

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

329 6mfp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5185 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue,

On Wednesday,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 800 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales. 8 6t

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.

Included in sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—
Full line French embroidered bands, flouncings, edgings, insertings, waists, robes, &c., &c., just landed, for first city sales.
Also, 150 pieces new styled shirred muslin, for waists.
Also, an invoice of Valencia edgings and insertings, Valencia lace collars, and Valencia trimmed hdkfs., &c., &c.

PARIS KID GLOVES.

Also, 1000 dozen ladies' and gents' superior quality colored and black kid gloves, in regular sizes, and of a superior make.

300 LOTS FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

Also, 300 lots Paris fancy goods, consisting in part of French combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, French money wallets, fancy baskets, ladies' companions, belt buckles, silk hair nets, elastics, mirrors, albums, bead baskets, French canes, &c., &c.

POCKET WALLETS AND BAGS.

Also, an invoice of superior quality morocco pocket wallets and bags—a full line, for first-class city retail sales.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Also, 1000 dozen ladies', misses', and children's steel-spring hoop skirts, of best make and latest style, for first-class sales.
Also, 800 dozen superior all whalebone and cane mechanical corsets. 8 13 2t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning
at sharp 9¾ o'clock, a very large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade. 8 8 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 5

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Biliousness, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment, on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Poplar; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; S. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretara, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*" and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence.* We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

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LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup.

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FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
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PERSONAL.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional if discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, &c. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

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THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be reduced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

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TEA WAREHOUSE,
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

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The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

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C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

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Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 23rp

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FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

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LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

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LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

8 13 6t No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS,

AND

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at

FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR

REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

Our Stock is new and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes.

PRICES, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 PER PAIR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

8 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

MARSH & WARNOCK'S

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

IOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLIN.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES
HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

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Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
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In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

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CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
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DRY GOODS.

FALL DRESS GOOD

25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS

Have arranged a large stock, which we are closing out at

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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RICH BLACK SILKS

AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

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CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

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